

of the Indians of the Chaco or Rio Negro, with their narrative flatness and scarcely controlled proliferation of detail, tell of the authentic detours or short-hand of the human imagination before immediacy became literature. If the texts cited in *Di un tel* are often obstructive to the common reader, so are some of the techniques of presentation. As he advances more deeply into his science of myth, M. Lévi-Strauss has come to insist more and more on the pertinence of mathematical models there may be here the deep-rooted scruple of a mind all too gifted for the poetic. His pages are porcupine-quilled with diagrams, matrices and symbolic notations of functional transformation. M. Lévi-Strauss is striving towards a genuine topology of imaginative functions; he is seeking a notation in which to slow the permutations by which men proceed from a common physiological potential to diverse linguistic and ritual programmes. Just as in algebraic topology, certain relations of primary elements remain constant. These are the as yet unmapped universals of the brain and of genetic potentiality. But the configurations taken by these universals vary immensely with each language and culture. M. Lévi-Strauss is attempting to build a model in which the translations of the universal into the particular can be mapped and indeed be made susceptible to predictive formulation. One is struck at times by the degree to which the direction of argument in his structural anthropology parallels an Aristotelian critique or qualification of the Platonic theory of Ideas and of the uses of myth consequent on that theory.

For the non-anthropologist, it is M. Lévi-Strauss's asides on the nature of the human mind or his observations on history and culture that are most rewarding:

With the birth of a neolithic economy entailing the multiplication of different peoples and the diversification of languages and customs there appear, according to the myths, the first difficulties of social life. These result from the increase in population and from the constitution of familial units more precarious than are provided for in the handsome simplicity of our models.

This, adds M. Lévi-Strauss, is precisely what Rousseau maintained in the *Discours sur l'origine de l'inégalité*. Rousseau's insights into the sociology of social custom and conflict have been unjustly neglected. It is as a continuation of Rousseau and of Rousseauism in Marx that we may perhaps best understand M. Lévi-Strauss's own science of the human mind.

Equally fascinating is M. Lévi-Strauss's thesis that three prime factors underlie the structure of primitive mythology: a culinary motif, a seasonal or astronomical theme and a "sociological code" arising from the beginnings of kinship relations and rivalries. He brings this theory to bear on the possible interrelations between man's understanding of the rhythm of seasonal change and the widespread mythical theme of "the limping man". Here M. Lévi-Strauss's conjectures have latent in them a profound critique (already hinted at in the *Anthropologie structurale*) of the Freudian reading of Oedipus. The whole question of periodicity, as it arises from a study of seasonal myths and rites, will be the object of the next volume of *Mythologiques*.

Ethnographers, linguists and anthropologists will long debate M. Lévi-Strauss's methods and conclusions (as they have already done in an important recent collection of papers under the aegis of E. R. Leach). His work, moreover, is still in midstream. But there can be little doubt about its intellectual reach and imaginative incursions. The latter are tiding, all too rapidly perhaps, into the world of journalism and semi-culture. Where they are banded without the master's stoic irony and sense of large design, Lévi-Straussian devices can easily turn pretentious or shallow. M. Roland Barthes's latest work, *Système de la mode*, is a case in point.

M. Barthes is a very intelligent critic, though one who is not excessively gifted with humour or always aware that points he urges as novel are, outside France, old hat (one thinks of the Freudian "discoveries" in *Sur Racine*). The

entertaining and possibly revealing essay in that excellent journal *Communications*. Spread over 330 pages and decked out with every instrument of contemporary semantics, symbolic logic, and transformational grammar, they achieve what is almost a parody of the whole structuralist approach. By the time one has waded through sections on the "phonology" of line or been assured, with the aid of intricate truth-function tables that right and left in an overcoat or dress "match a considerable differentiation of sexual, ethnic, ritual or political signification", the thought of an elaborate spoof grows insistent. But the implacable weight of M. Barthes's tone and the numeration of successive paragraphs and sections in a convention explicitly borrowed from

TOWARDS SOCIALISM IN EGYPT

PATRICK O'BRIEN: *The Revolution in Egypt's Economic System*. From Private Enterprise to Socialism. 1965. 354pp. Issued under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs. Oxford Univ. Press. £2.15s.

Any publication which succeeds in doing something to illuminate the Egyptian economy should be welcomed at the present time in view of the extreme scarcity of reliable information reaching the outside world. This book, which contains a certain amount of data on the subject, does therefore serve some useful purpose despite the serious shortcomings of the author in presenting and handling his data. The chief aim of the book, as the author points out in the preface, is to trace and explain changes in "the political, legal and institutional framework within which economic enterprise has operated since the revolution". He is not directly interested in the actual economic developments of the country during this period and provides little factual economic information to enable the reader to judge "the performance of the economy".

The book is divided into ten chapters, the first two of which provide some interesting historical background information on the country. In the first chapter the author describes the stagnant conditions of the economy on the eve of the 1952 revolution, and in the second he traces changes in the economic philosophy of the successive regimes during the century and a half that preceded that revolution. He explains briefly the transition from the totalitarian and centrally-directed economy of Mohammed Ali in the first half of the nineteenth century to a free market system during 1844-1914 and the gradual retreat from this system in the period 1914 to 1952.

In Chapters III to VI the author describes the transformation of the Egyptian economy after the revolution from the system of free enterprise to socialism. He distinguishes three distinct phases in this transformation. In the first phase (1952-

U.S.U

GERALD CARSON: *The Politic Americans*. 300 Years of More or Less Good Behaviour. 328pp. Macmillan. £2.75s.

Mr. Carson's book comes up from behind as they say on the race track. The impression made by its opening chapters is deceptive. From them the experienced reader might expect a dull, pretentious, snobbish account of American "society", not for a moment to be set beside the works of writers like Dixon Tyler. The quotation from Royall Tyler does not encourage hopes, as his is one of the least bogus American republicans. Then one notes that Mr. Carson does not discuss the Adams claim to be the only gentlemen with coat buttons in New England were the Saltonstalls. (Charles Francis Adams is wrong). Nor does he note that "budding" was practised enthusiastically in old England before it was transported to New England. But Mr. Carson comes round Tattenham Corner with the inauguration of Andrew Jackson. He then goes ahead to the Hermit in the famous Derby of 1867 or Royal Palace in 1967.

Section II, "Manners adjust to democracy", gets us off, and after that we are certain to be home and dry. Mr. Carson is a highly entertaining writer. Some of his vocabulary may baffle English readers: e.g., "gals" and "showers"; but even his digressions are useful as well as entertaining. He is a little shaky about chronology. It is hard to accept the dates given for the anecdote of Ward McAllister at Florence, and there are one or two anecdotes which are probably more *seniorita* than *vero*—but they are *seniorita*. In addition to his highly intelligent and highly amusing text, Mr. Carson has produced a really wonderful collection of illustrations. They do illustrate and they mix the useful with the sweet.

It is possible that Mr. Carson is a little too severe on the American chambers. After all, Mr. Art Buchwald has recently suggested that what America needs is a court to be staffed by members of old Texas families that is, people who have had their money for more than a year. This is the true American spirit, but obviously Mr. Carson rather prefers the rough diamonds, who consented to remain rough, to those who got a rather artificial polish, usually via their wives. After all, Ward McAllister was the master of the revels to the great Mrs. Astor, and usually it has been the women who have run American "society", organized Amaranth, and kept on putting up barriers of exclusiveness over which the American public has insisted on climbing. It is obvious that Mr. Carson thinks the latest examples of climbing are produced by the First Family, and it is to be feared that his admiration for the social circle mind of Mr. and Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson is limited. He rather ignores the brilliant episode of the Kennedy administration where the political fact that the White House is a court was underlined by the social fact that it was a brilliant court—even if it was a brilliant court—came from Mrs. Kennedy and not from her husband, who, according to Washington scribbler, liked only one tune, "Hail to the Chief".

But Mr. Carson is not mainly concerned with people who had great houses on Fifth Avenue and at Newport, or even with the great ornaments of the Main Line in Philadelphia and around it. His motto is *Excellence*. Following the lead of Arthur M. Schlesinger, Senior, he knows the importance of courtesy books of the new American version of *Excellence*. He also knows the importance of the *Excellence* of the First Family. One could wish that he had done a parallel between the advice which Mrs. Post and Miss Fairfax gave to that now being issued by the "Great Sister" Abigail Van Buren and Anne Landers. Even the advice on problems of morals is a shining example to believe that life in America is quite so easily organized, emotionally and ethically, as the advice books suggest.

With great good sense, Mr. Carson does not confine his examination of the social structure to the effect of the American Revolution on the effect of the American Revolution on the effect of the American Revolution. He also looks at the old social of St. Cecilia; but also at the old social of Ak-Sar-Ben in Nebraska, whose

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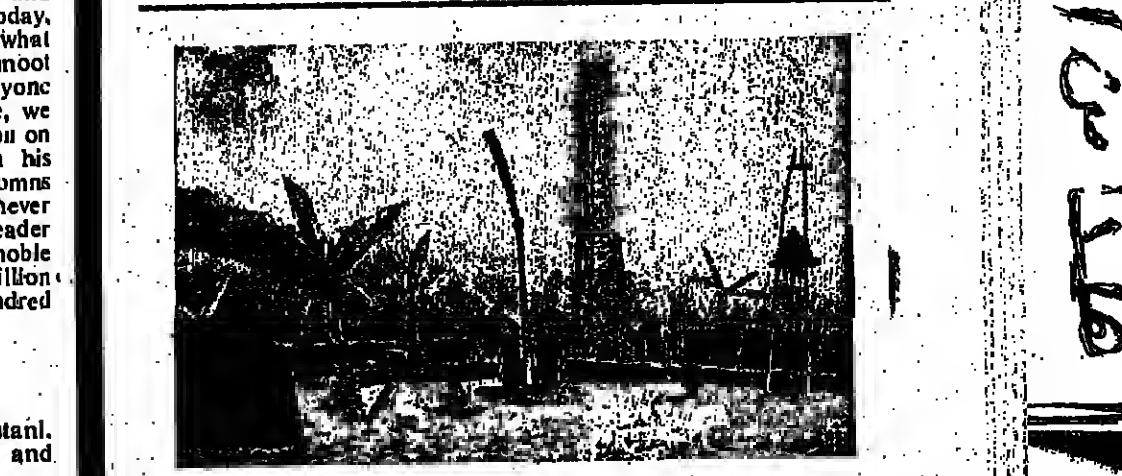
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RUSSIA'S MIDDLE EAST

ALEC NOVE and J. A. NEWTH: *The Soviet Middle East. A Model for Development*. 160pp. Allen Lane. 30s.

In 1944, Mr. Leonard Barnes, who was once in the Colonial Office, wrote a Penguin Special entitled *Soviet Light on the Colonies*, which, in the form of a dialogue between a Soviet citizen and a Tanganyikan High Court Judge, expounded Soviet policies towards the former colonies of Tsarist Russia and criticized British colonial policy. In the cold and clear light by which we are accustomed to look at the Soviet Union in 1967, Mr. Barnes's war-time enthusiasm for Soviet industrial and political democracy in its Central Asian application seems more than a little naive. But the most telling part of Mr. Barnes's account was always his comparison of economic development and of the growth of education and health provisions in Soviet Central Asia on the one hand and in British African colonies on the other. J. F. Horrabin's diagrams setting out statistics such as the ratio of hospital beds to population in Turkmenia and the Gold Coast played an important part in the political education of many of Africa's present ministers.

But since Mr. Barnes wrote, much of what was previously often taken as fact about Soviet development has been overturned by relentless examination of Soviet official statistics, claims of Soviet policy towards the former colonial areas fall into the same category as the grain harvest which turned out to have increased hardly at all under Stalin; or should it be classified with the major producer goods industries, which still emerge as having expanded rapidly even when the most stringent critics have exercised themselves on the official figures?

This scrupulous and fair-minded study by Professor Nove and Mr. Newth might be described as a careful attempt to answer this important question. Their analysis shows that in terms of material advance the Communist record in the Soviet "Middle East" (i.e., Central Asia and Transcaucasia) is on the whole impressive. Soviet Central Asia has moved from an economic level which in the 1920s was below the present position of India and Pakistan to one somewhere between that of Italy and Japan; even though, according to the authors, "If economic rationality alone were adopted as a guide, there would be very little industry in these areas". There has also been such a concentration of resources on education that the expenditure per head of population in each of the Central Asian and Transcaucasian republics was above the average level for the Soviet Union throughout the period from 1940 to the present. An interesting comparison with Turkey and Iran shows that the Soviet republics have

in many respects far outstripped their southern neighbours in economic development, medical services and education.

None of these achievements, however, that Central Asian republics have reached the level of the Russian public. In all of them, less than the professional labour force of Central Asia nationally, the Uzbekistan the proportion of the population is in the service quarter. The Soviet Middle East in several important senses has been dominated, and like the rest of the Soviet Union is subject to a high degree of central control from Moscow; yet power was exercised that economic and social change took place which were partly the Russians themselves. The authors conclude that it should be invented for the kind of relationship "to something which represents a nation and yet is genuinely different from the imperialism of the past". This study includes an appendix which summarizes economic development and plans for 1966-70 for each of the republics. Both in its approach and in its detailed information, it is a valuable addition to the literature of Soviet affairs.

NASSER'S PLANNER

DESMOND STEWART: *Orphan with a Hoop*. The life of Emile Bustani. Foreword by George Brown. 218pp. 16 plates. Chapman and Hall. £2.10s.

Very occasionally—perhaps once in several centuries—there is born a man, who, because he understands how to use money as the seed of great enterprises, leaves a permanent mark on the economic development of his age as well as of his surroundings. Such men are rare indeed. Jacques Coeur was among them; he set the pattern of French banking, trade and commerce not only for his own age, but also for the centuries which followed. So was Emile Bustani, who shaped the economics of the Arab world so that it will never be the same as it was before he took it in hand. Neither man was able fully to complete his work. Coeur was brought down by a sword cut in the very height of his career by the crashing of his private plane in one of the sudden storms which strike Lebanon. On the whole, Bustani was more fortunate than Coeur; not only did he leave a family and a devoted band of colleagues to carry on with great success the work that he had begun;

but he also inspired an entire generation of trained entrepreneurs to follow in his footsteps.

Mr. Desmond Stewart, whose first essay in biography this is, has done a workmanlike job in tracing Bustani's rise from poverty to fortune and in describing how this Lebanese Christian, whose remarkable personality and breadth of vision enabled him to bridge the gulf between the western traditionalists and the Arab national movement, worked devotedly to bring about a better understanding on each side.

The deep engagement of his emotions on the Palestine question never darkened his judgment. His personal friendship with President Nasser, flourished side by side with the trust and affection of his many British admirers. Mr. Stewart rightly lays emphasis on this side of Bustani's career. But it is as the architect of the new economic structure of the Arab world that "Emile" has won his secure place in history.

LE CORBUSIER: *The Radiant City*.

Although *l'ère de l'architecture* remains Le Corbusier's best-known, worst-translated and most-misquoted book, there can be no doubt that *La Ville radiante* is his most quintessentially Corbusian outpouring, and may yet prove to be the most disastrously influential. Compiled—rather than written—in 1933 at the end of his most productive period, with the Villa Savoye, the Swiss Students' Hostel and the Salvation Army *Cité de Refuge* all recently completed, but before the barren years of the middle and late 1930s and the consequent loss of architectural nerve revealed by his domestic architecture of those years, *La Ville radiante* summarizes the beliefs and discoveries, the design-strategies and dialectical techniques of the 1920s, but is still unblemished by the frustration and megalomania that make so much of his later writing vaguely repellent.

It is a substantial compilation, running to almost 350 pages (in this adequate English translation) of the format that was later to become familiar in the seven volumes of the *Oeuvre Complète*. The first 200 or so pages are devoted to general argumentation on the topic of town-planning in the Machine Age. Most of the rest of the book presents specific plans for named cities. The repetition of material between these first and second parts is the book's most obvious fault as a work of propaganda, and reveals all too clearly how the argumentation has been set up to deliver certain foregone conclusions: the plans of the second part. None of these plans has been built, but other planners and architects have been proud and happy to repeat the conclusions in their placards: the L.C.C. at Rothampton, sundry commercial interests in the rebuild down-town of Montreal, the Brazilians at Brasília... the list of emulators of that persuasive vision of tall slabs of flats or offices set above multi-level circulation, or in greenery leaved with motorways, is worldwide.

If anything, Brasília with its heli-

Translated by Pamela Knight, Eleanor Leveux and Derek Colman.

bent disregard for everything except the geometrical purity of the original concept is the truest interpreter of the paradigmatic model of urbanism that both the book proposes, for the essence of the argumentation and the individual schemes proposed by *La Ville radiante* is always reduction to a simple geometrical model—Rio de Janeiro as an inhabited freeway sub-structure swinging from hill to hill, or the business district of Algiers packed into a single building on the waterfront.

Such elementary concepts are, of course, easily grasped and equally easily retained in the mind (in the case of some of our most distinguished planners they have, unfortunately, been retained unchanged for thirty years). Further, they promote the reassuring proposition that town planning is fundamentally simple, a matter of Gordian strokes of the administrator's pen or planner's pencil—and that any failure of town planning is therefore due to the timidity of administrative decision-makers, not the inadequacy of executive planners.

There may well be a large measure of truth in this assessment of responsibility, but it cannot be allowed, by retrospection, to excuse the inadequacies of the arguments put forward by Le Corbusier in this book—above all, his ignorance of the technologies of his time. It is not a question of "Nobody knew better at the time", because many specialists did, and their knowledge was publicly available to those who cared to find it out. But Le Corbusier seems only to have sought out the information that would support his furore conclusions.

The two most glaring examples in *La Ville radiante* concern air-conditioning and traffic-intersections. While admitting that he was right, and to be praised, in identifying both as crucial problems in the design of the type of high-density cities he had previously determined to promote, his misuse of available expert opinion on both is damnable. On air-conditioning he seems to have totally ignored the substantial body

of practical knowledge and ingenious inventions that had accumulated in the previous three decades, and to have devised his own off the top of his head. It features hermetically sealed buildings enclosed in double walls of glass with temperature-controlled air circulating inside them, plus total recirculation and processing of all the air in the inhabited spaces within, and the maintenance of a standard temperature of 18deg. C. in all circumstances and all over the world, irrespective of local need or preference.

The crudity and wastefulness of these proposals is equalled only by their lag behind what had already been more subtly done in the United States, and by the croneckedness of Le Corbusier's attempt to give them "scientific" support by referring the reader to some length (a page and a half) to certain tests on the boated vessel system of his invention that had been conducted at the laboratories of Saint-Gobain—relying, on doubt, on the unlikelihood of any of his readers looking up the references. This reader has, and discovered the results of the tests were quite inconclusive on everything except double-glazing, which was hardly an invention at that date.

In the case of the clover-leaf intersection (of which Le Corbusier presents himself only as the re-inventor, though he seems not to have known that the idea goes back to 1906 and was patented ten years later) too witness his summons in his support is a diagram of the various types of intersection in use in New Jersey (U.S.A. . . . &c.). The only clover-leaf among them (at Pomarum, New Jersey) is dated 1930, three years before *La Ville radiante* was published, and already has, in vestigial form, something which Le Corbusier's clover-leafs do not—merging lanes. Two years later (and still before the book was sent to the printers) the express-way system in the Bronx and Queens had fully developed merging lanes, enabling entering streams of traffic to interweave with the main flow without disaster.

But Le Corbusier simply delivers

346pp. Faber and Faber. £8 8s.

entering traffic direct into the main flow, and at an angle of almost forty-five degrees. The reason for this is not only a desperate lack of technological imagination, but also a delightfully clear geometrical symbol which he is not prepared to sacrifice in the interests of reality. His clover-leaf is tight and regular as a medieval quaterfoil, the two highways crossing at exact right-angles.

People will say . . . "What about the infinite variations of acute and obtuse angles, cross roads, multiple intersections that constitute the reality of our cities?" But that is precisely the point. I eliminate all those things. That is my starting point. With the high-speed traffic of today we are obliged to take that as our starting point, otherwise we shall never get anywhere. . . . I insist on right angled intersections.

Here, as nowhere else, we see the motive behind the insistence on the geometrical purity of the original concept. Finding the world too complex and too disorderly to contemplate, he takes refuge in talismanic forms, "truth from diagrams", or, as he called it, it is this *peur de réalité* that cripples the book as a town planning primer, turns the demands for urgent action in deal with slums or confront the menace of traffic into empty rhetoric. Yet, if it is of doubtful value to the town planner, there can be no doubt of its value to the historian of planning. In its pages of artfully collaged newspaper-clippings, diagrams, models, views of ancient monuments and modern cities, machinery, objects d'art, cartoons, portraits, sketches, slogans, trade-catalogues and graphs, the second great vision of twentieth-century urbanism was born. Like the first—Ebenzer Howard's Garden City—it has proved inadequate. Unlike the Garden City, it has yet to be replaced, and has bred equally disastrous, and inflexible offspring: Megastucture in the United States; Metabolism in Japan; the Plug-in City of the British Architectural Group. In the pathology of urban utopianism in our time, *La Ville radiante* is a fundamental diagnostic document.

FIGURES OF ART

PIERRE CABANNE: *Rubens*. Translated by Oliver Bernard. 286pp. Thomas and Hudson. 35s. Paperback, 21s.

Anyone, however gifted or perceptive, who attempts to write a general assessment of Rubens's life and work sets himself a prodigious task, so many and various are the sides to this master's genius. We may recall that Burckhardt's classic, *Erinnerungen an Rubens*, published posthumously, was the product of a life's study. His title suggests that Burckhardt had not planned a comprehensive monograph. In the present case the author surveys Rubens's career roughly chronologically but not without the occasional repetition, which suggests hasty writing.

One of the main points that emerge from the present book is that the author is convinced that Rubens left very little work to his assistants. While we might take this as complimentary to the master's genius and, in many instances, a measure of his great capacity to inspire his assistants, no adequate grounds are given to support this assertion. We have, of course, inherited the nineteenth-century romantic notion that true genius ought to stand alone. It does not, perhaps, make it altogether easy for us to adjust ourselves to the idea of an active studio, as such organizations barely exist any more.

The enormous output credibly associated with his name does not square with the idea of the lone genius. But the young Rubens must have seen during his visit to Italy what the possibilities for him were in this direction. No doubt on his return to Flanders where he set up his highly organized studio in Antwerp he was consciously modelling himself on his great and similarly fecund precursor Raphael. In assessing Rubens's qualities as an artist and charting his development one inevitably draws the wrong conclusions about him if one fails to appreciate the importance of his situation as an impresario.

M. Cabanne writes with enthusiasm about Rubens's paintings, but his interpretation of them lays too much stress on the

sensuality of his art, and far too little on his intellectual control. Very little indeed is said on the drawings, although a reasonable percentage of the reproductions is devoted to them. What, however, is very curious is the number of these which are either only what are usually termed "School" drawings or even drawings which are clearly by another hand. The study for an "Entombment", plate 14, is almost certainly an early drawing by Jordaens, while plate 111 is by Cornelis de Vos. A number of the remaining plates reproduce drawings which are too weak to be from Rubens's own hand. This cannot be explained merely because the author has drawn almost exclusively on the drawings at the Louvre, where there is a fine collection of authentic examples from which to choose.

The author's discussion of some of the paintings shows his agreement with the judgments of attribution or status expressed in the catalogue of the splendid exhibition held at Brussels in 1965 entitled *Le Siècle de Rubens*, with some unfortunate results. For instance, can we be so sure that the "Lot and his Family" leaving Sodom? It was painted by Rubens? Its composition incidentally is reproduced here from a copy in the Louvre print room, without this being made clear to the reader. Surely the technique of this painting strongly suggests Jordaens. Similarly, why is the full-length of "Saint Ignatius" from Sibiu, formerly Herminstadt, a work of such indifferent quality, favoured with a mention in preference to the magnificent ovens of the same subject at Warwick?

Despite this lack of precision on points of connoisseurship the account given of the ironic situations arising out of Rubens's position as both artist and diplomat makes entertaining reading. But in general this book cannot be considered a satisfactory assessment of Rubens's achievement, and the plates are poor in quality.

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NAKED, NOT UNASHAMED

CHRISTOPHER ISHERWOOD: *A Meeting by the River*. 160pp. Methuen. 21s.

Chris has complained that they find Isherwood's recent work embarrassing. Its awkward combination of Vedantic piety and sexual frankness—old camp, as it were, in new dress—provokes many nostalgic sighs for the drier observations of his essay in Berlin. It seems safe to predict that this book will provoke a more. If you blushed at *A Meeting by the River*.

The river is in India. Meeting (as fashionable captions say) Chris, a young Englishman who has joined a Hindu monastery and is about to take his final vows as a monk, and Patrick, his elder brother, a successful publisher en route from Los Angeles, where he has been negotiating a film contract and enjoying a young (male) Californian. Patrick writes a journal with characteristically whimsical, imaginative and exasperating man. A spiritual self-indulgence may be a spiritual self-indulgence anyway. (Fortunately he decides that it is not, since the journal and Patrick's letters constitute the entire text of the book.) There is a struggle, of a sort, for Oliver's soul, or what we loosely call his soul—there is also a quantity of such running repairs on spiritual vocabulary—but finally it is worldly Patrick who suspects that he is guilty of self-deception. Oliver takes his vows, Toni is renounced, and perhaps both have learnt something from the encounter.

The embarrassment is widely distributed. Patrick's letters drip with self-congratulation, with all-things-to-all-men smoothness, with ill-edged envy of Oliver's calm. He is clever enough to pick out his brother's weak spots, accusing him of false humility or genuine escapism; sometimes his arguments ring uncomfortably familiar to the average western reader. But Oliver is an embarrassment too—presumably a deliberate one: not only for the Tolstoyan directness with which he challenges the world of *niraya*, or secular illusion, but for the breathy charmlessness with which he describes his intimations of boliness. It is a further embarrassment, of

course, to find oneself passing such Patrick-like aesthetic judgments on a moral issue. But it is hard not to think of the Communist boy-scout in *Goodbye to Berlin* who found everything "ripping".

Indeed, it is possible to make a case for embarrassment as a central theme of all Mr. Isherwood's work. Philip in *All the Conspirators*, Eric in *The Memorial*, Peter Wilkinson in *Goodbye to Berlin*, are all liable to hot flushes and fits of mural self-denunciation. Embarrassment is notoriously an affliction of the over-scrupulous, the introspective, the critical students of their own motivation—or, as Mr. Isherwood himself would say, the Puritans. During the 1930s and 1940s it was Freudian Puritanism that held the lead: hence Mr. Isherwood's very exact sense of self-deception in everyday trivia. The narrator of *Prater Violes* fiddles with the locks on a ten-caddy to conceal his desire to stay in the room; Stephen Monk in *The World Is the Evening* is a victim of a textbook self-inflicted accident. Nor is this just any novelist's sense of the minutiae of character. Puritan observation is a form of transformed introspection, a relentless nagging for honesty. George Eliot and Mr. Isherwood are Puritan observers; Dickens and Angus Wilson are not.

From concern with motive to concern with embarrassment is not too far-fetched a step. Embarrassment follows exposure: the honest and self-knowing man has nothing to conceal, and therefore nothing to expose. He is integrated—by analysis, by meditation, by renunciation, by what-baby-you-and-therefore-unashamed. But the road to this blessed state is complicated. Oliver finds Patrick doing his morning exercises, naked, in the monastery guest-room. I couldn't help being aware of his rather big penis slapping against his bare thigh as he jumped. . . . I was embarrassed and wanted to look away. But Patrick was grinning at me as if he was challenging me to admit that I felt awkward about looking at him, so I had to go on doing it. And I knew that he was sort of

letting me—to see if I'd risen above the flesh. I suppose, and was a pure I wouldn't notice if he was naked or not. . . . It was like some corny scene in an old Russian novel, where the woman tempts the young monk.

Or even—those damn tests, that unalluring sexiness—like some corny scene from a 1930s novel by Christopher Isherwood. According to Stephen Spender, it was Isherwood's love of "the bronzed, the sandy and the naked" that made him settle in Santa Monica. Patrick's "rather big penis" is a classic Isherwood observation, a needling indiscretion on what has often been thought but rarely so openly expressed. The vignette is a perfect example of that apparent artlessness which is in fact both a proof and a product of great skill. But, for all the unmistakable mastery of incident and dialogue, for all the arguable continuity of theme, there is something unsatisfying about the book as a whole. Its object is presumably to contrast, rather than to condemn—just as nobody criticized Marsha until she picked on Mary. But the refusal to condemn is elaborately artificial. Patrick is more than something of a monster. Not since Joseph Surrocco has hypocrisy breathed such consistently phony lines. But Oliver is too good to say so. "What I do love about Patrick, and always have, is his joy, his boldness in demanding enjoyment for himself and the getaway-with-murder impudence with which he accepts the best as his absolute right." This is more like kissing a leper's sores than drawing attention to a man's good points. And Patrick's final feeble step towards virtue is feeble indeed, he returns to his wife, but we learn that there have been similar adventures before, and are given little reason to believe that there will not be others later. To renounce the world without selling it short is difficult even for a saint. To explain saintliness without smugness is difficult even for a very gifted novelist. Desperate honesty can be embarrassing not only because it is honest, but also because it is desperate.

JAMES JONES: *Go to the Widow-Maker*. 575pp. Collins. 30s.

Once again Eternity Jones has taken a little from a Kipling poem, to illustrate his strong feelings about masculine comradeship and his, perhaps reluctant, conviction that men must fight and women must weep. The "old grey Widow-maker" is, of course, the sea. But Jones's hero, Ron Grant, is not a seaman, merely a talented thirty-six-year-old American writer who is learning how to skin-diver and spear fish, from professional men whom he can handomely pay. As the hired men congratulate him on his excellent performance in the water, his courage, his strength, his willingness to fight with bigger men, as they explain away his knee-trembling on deck contrasted with his cool fearlessness in the water, as they fling their arms about his neck or offer him Roman handshakes—the reader feels an uneasy suspicion that the writer is being taken for a ride.

Perhaps James Jones feels this himself. He is certainly well nware of the mocking cracks that can easily be made about this Whitman-Homeway buddyism. The obvious comment is brutally made by the angrily waiting women, who mutter about "half-lag outdoorsmen". Yet these wealthy girls, themselves in the "celebrity" bracket, take just the same kind of upper-class pleasure in men who do physical work not for sport but for economic necessity. The very girl who calls her husband "half-lag" is attracted to one of the hirelings because of his "dirty-Irish-cod, smelly-motorbiko" image. The hirelings call their paymasters "The Chosen", and hope or dream that they will themselves, one day, join the elite. Then they, too, would have to worry about their virility, and about whether they were loved by other men for their prowess or their money.

Some Americans feel that there is too much violence in American life.

James Jones's characters seem to find too little; they have to go searching for fist-fights and other risks. Ron Grant earnestly presents his theory that men like himself are still small boys remembering naked fathers glimpsed from the bathroom door. One of the merits of Jones's work is that such explanations never read like slick theories from a psychology handbook, but more like some conviction derived from the character's personal experience. In this he resembles Jack Kerouac—another American who is convinced that strong men should be able to love one another. A weird element in this complex situation is the friends' willingness to commit dangerous adulteries with each other's women, and the way possible cuckolds contemplate the possibility and wonder whether they are drawing closer to their men-friends.

The underwater action is very well described, the sexual activity somewhat allusive and confusing. On dry land and out of bed, though, the enraged women are far more interesting than the complacent sportsmen—clients and white hunters—who are often too drunk to offer much except oaths and challenges. James Jones has a good ear for accents: he can manage Jamaican better than many British authors, who tend to confuse this dialect with Hollywood-Alabama. But he overdoes it, especially when doggedly mimicking a Frenchman. The principal bierling has a voice which echoes class, rather like Melors's, according to whether he is dealing with mates or clients. It would be interesting to have the whole story written again, from his point of view, concentrating rather on economics than on psychology, on Marx rather than Freud. There is more than one way of dealing with the alienation of man from man.

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BRAIN RACE

MICHAEL BAR-ZOHAR: *The Hunt for German Scientists*. Translated by Len Orzen. 207pp. Arthur Barker, 25s.

To the victor belong the spoils. The First World War appeared to contradict the old maxim when disappointment over the possibility of exciting reparations from the loser made some people (but only on the Allied side) begin to doubt who had really won. The end of the Second World War found no one sanguine about immediate gains, and yet produced a new and unexpected benefit to many of the victors in the form of brain-power. All the belligerents tried to bring into employment the best of the German scientists and technicians who fell into their hands or whom they could uncover by means of special teams of searchers. In Britain the Admiralty was the main gainer, with a few rocket specialists for the Air Ministry. The Americans and the Russians had much more inflated ideas and this book is principally devoted to an account of how these two powers, the Americans leading, hunted down their prey.

In point of time the first preoccupation on the Allied side was with atomic scientists. This was because of war-time apprehensions rather than postwar aspirations. It was taken for granted that Germany, where the fission of the uranium atom had first been demonstrated by Hahn in 1938, must also be working on the production of an atomic bomb, and from the moment it became clear that the thing could be done it seemed highly probable that the brilliant German scientists, with the resources of the Nazi state at their disposal, would be at least level with the Allies and might even be ahead. As soon as the invasion of Europe became imminent a special task force was formed to descend on captured laboratories and interrogate captured physicists. With some disregard for security it was given the code name Alsos, for this, being the ancient Greek for bronze, pointed rather too directly to General Leslie Groves, executive head of the Manhattan Project; for that matter the unit's sleeve badge, a white alpha with a red streak across it, hinted too openly at atomic fission. It first went into action in Italy, from December 1943 to March 1944, but found nothing of value. Men from Alsos entered liberated Paris with the advance troop and

CALCULUS CONTROVERSY

W. H. BROCK (Editor): *The Atomic of the Atomic Theory*. 186pp.

Symptomatic of the increasing specialization and professionalization of the history of science is the growing stream of monographs and studies devoted to minor figures and recalcitrant technical controversies. Sir Benjamin Brodie, one-time Waynflete professor of chemistry at Oxford, was not of outstanding importance on the Victorian scientific scene, and his 'calculus of chemical operations' provided a more than usually bizarre focus for scientific debate. Succeeding generations soon forgot both the man and his ideas. Now, thanks to the devoted editorial labours of Dr. W. H. Brock, Brodie's calculus has been resurrected as a 'form of operationalism which preceded and anticipated Bridgman's use of the term by some sixty years'.

The present work consists of three essays. The first (by Dr. Brock) and Dr. D. M. Knight) seeks to set the background of nineteenth-century scepticism toward chemical atoms, against which Brodie's calculus must be seen. The second essay (by Dr. M. Dallas) outlines the nature of the calculus itself, while the third contribution consists of a variety of correspondence by such scientists of the period as Williamson, Odling, De Morgan, Herschel and Crum Brown. It is this final section, written only by the editor's occasional 'despatch over Williamson's and Brodie's handwriting, that will prove of greatest value to future historians. In it we see presented, in full documentary detail, the reactions of a number of important figures to an ingenious but unorthodox solution of the chemical problem of the 1840s. The position of the calculus itself, though cast in a sensitive, may well leave the casual reader as mystified as were many of the audience. Any serious student of the period will have to wrestle with the calculus for

himself, though this introduction will certainly assist the study of the original papers. The first essay is the least satisfactory. Failure to state clearly, and to differentiate between, the variety of meanings attributable to such words as atom, positivist and realist, render the exposition almost as confused and desultory as the chemical debates that the authors wish to clarify. Neither the major intellectual traditions which lay behind the 'atomic debates' of the nineteenth century, nor the sheer practical difficulties involved in carrying through any systematization of chemical knowledge are sufficiently delineated. While the book may entertain the practicing mathematician and chemist, a lighter touch would have better served such an end. What the philosophers will make of it remains to be seen, though one may doubt the wisdom of providing material from the day before yesterday to illustrate such a yesterday's fashion as operationalism.

The appearance of this volume testifies to the growing unwillingness of historians of science to study only 'great men'. Indeed, the editor is to be commended for producing an account of a controversy previously neglected, yet in many ways so typical of the period. Unfortunately such a commendation must be tempered with reservation. Past minor controversies, when insufficiently related to the main debates of their period, remain the deadest science of all.

Collins have released Elizabeth Wilson's *Age of the Dictators* 1919-1945 (267pp., 30s.) in hard cover. It originally appeared in paper back at 8s. 6d. last year. The book, which is aimed at the general reader and intended mainly as a textbook, was reviewed in these columns on June 2, 1966.

FIRST FLIGHTS

HAROLD PENROSE: *British Aviation*. The Pioneer Years 1868-1914. 607 pp. Putnam, £4 4s.

Sixty years ago England was hub-bubbing with uncoordinated attempts by a dozen young hopefuls to build flying machines and get them to fly. The Government was only mildly interested and was not generally disposed. Some local authorities regarded these limbo aviators as a nuisance. The enthusiasts thought they knew where they were going and were not to be discouraged even when they were down in their last gliding sovereign and could not see where the next stock of spruce or fabric or dope was to come from. A few saw the chance of getting into a new industry on the ground floor and were ready with their offers of complete aircraft together with free tuition and lavish guarantees of performance.

These lean yet lively years between 1868 and 1914 have often been touched on in aeronautical histories and autobiographies. Mr. Penrose, who was born a little too late to be one of the pioneers, has delved more deeply into their work, their stories and their products than any writer before him, and presents the whole picture of these years of fumbling, struggling and stubborn persistence, in which there was as much more of trial and error than of scientific investigation and orderly development. If ever there was an example of British 'muddling through', this is it; and this account of it is as full of romantic human effort as of technological progress.

All the names that were to become famous are here, and here too are the tales of how they took their first arduous steps towards fame. By all reasonable standards A. V. Roe ought to have been defeated, driven as he was out of Brooklands and virtually chased off the Lea Marshes. Richard Fairey might never have got a start if Gamage's had not taken up one of his model aircraft. Geoffrey de Havilland was the lucky one who was given £1,000 by an indulgent grandfather and Handley Page was the shrewd one who lunched in a company with £10,000 capital before

any of his machines had flown. The Short brothers likewise were fortunate to be manufacturers, rather than the Wrights, rather than the de Havillands. Thrown out of the sky by the Government, isolated and having lost the initiative, Britain was expected by some to have received a short respite which she needed. The war was spent. The German navy, which dominated the Conquest of Europe had been defeated, and was organized for a short time, now had nowhere to go. The German navy, which dominated the Conquest of Europe had been defeated, and was organized for a short time, now had nowhere to go.

The eagles assuredly were going and finding their tasks impossible despite the risk and the cost. The worry fell on their shoulders. The Roe family could not back out. Geoffrey de Havilland's brother undertook to manage the affairs. Geoffrey de Havilland's brother undertook to manage the affairs. Geoffrey de Havilland's brother undertook to manage the affairs.

They are all gone now except Oswald Short, the youngest of the three brothers and, with the help of two wars, they all seem to have been down to an age which takes for granted one of the most important contributions towards the conception and it had been freely discussed by the High Command and the General Staff, but Hitler had him kept a tight grip on the operation. So far so good, but after the collapse of France it was clear that there was no follow-through. The question which Hitler and his generals were asking each other to quote von Manstein was simply 'Was nun?' Hitler seized his grip and seemed to take an interest in either of the two operations which were hastily cooked up. These were 'Eagle' (the Luftwaffe attack on Britain) and 'Sea Lion' (the invasion). The former was actually to Goering and Hitler repeatedly expressed the hope that it would cause 'mass hysteria' in England.

THE NORTH COUNTRY
It is a brilliant piece of work. Mr. Turner has a sharp eye for the significant fact, and a sharp ear for the significant phrase. . . . Mr. Turner's picture of Britain's two nations is exact, detailed, arresting. It is a major contribution to contemporary social history. Charles Curran, *Sun*, Telegraph 5 maps, 50s

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WHEN THE GERMANS HAD TO STOP

HERBERT TAYLOR: *The Breaking Wave*. The German Defeat in the Summer of 1940. 378pp. Weidenfeld and Nicolson. £2 10s.

In the summer of 1940 the German army which had swept so irresistibly from Europe reached the Atlantic. The German navy was apprehensive of the 'Sealion' and hoped that it would never be launched, while Goering and the Luftwaffe, confident that they could do the job alone, had no time for it.

A study of German documents reveals an abyssal lack of inter-service cooperation or understanding, and the planning for 'Sealion' emerges almost as a farce when it is compared even with the smaller seaborne landings carried out by the British and Americans in the same war. The indecision and delay as the summer weeks went by were to prove disastrous to Germany and one must ask what had happened to the great general staff. It may be that, as some German historians claim, Hitler by his personal interventions had already destroyed the chain of command, and the now famous order of May 24, which halted the German armour before Dunkirk, was the first manifestation of it. There is, however, reason to believe that this was in fact an order given by Rundstedt for sound military reasons and approved by Hitler. However that may be, Brigadier-General Telford Taylor is right to conclude that one of the most striking aspects of this remarkably critical period is the decline of the German General Staff in the initiation and evolution of strategic policy. Whether Hitler seriously intended to launch an opposed landing in England seems doubtful and, as the author points out, there may have been a tacit understanding about this at the top. But whatever happened, two vital decisions should have been taken: the first to determine where new operations against Britain could best be initiated and the second to put the German economy on a long-war footing and plan to strengthen the Wehrmacht accordingly. No such decisions were taken.

In the background loomed Russia, the only country outside Britain which seemed neither dazed by the fall of France nor unduly impressed by Hitler's victories. The author recalls that 'sudden burst of aggressive diplomacy in the Kremlin' which followed the signing of the Franco-German armistice at Compiègne. Hitler now had to reckon

with Russian pressures which disturbed the security of his eastern frontiers and upset the tranquillity of the Balkan states where Germany was particularly sensitive to any interruption of her oil supplies from Ploesti. Russia, in addition to her annexation of the Baltic states, Bessarabia and Bucovina, was giving Hitler some other ideas.

ON JULY 13, in conference with Brauchitsch and Halder, Hitler diagnosed Britain's obstinacy as 'hope in Russia'. On July 31 he told his army commanders that 'Britain's hope lies in Russia and the United States. If Russia drops out of the picture America too is lost for Britain, because elimination of Russia would tremendously increase Japan's power in the Far East.' But the road to Moscow was not to prove a practicable route to England.

This book is of particular importance: it contains a mass of well-digested and clearly produced information, is painstakingly documented and includes extremely interesting and important accounts both of the Battle of Britain and the invasion project as seen from the German side.

IN THE TRENCHES
E. NORMAN GLADDEN: *Ypres 1917*. A Personal Account. 192pp. William Kimber. 36s.

The author, a private in the Northumberland Fusiliers, confines himself almost entirely to his personal experiences in the Battles of Messines—a smashing victory, quickly achieved at relatively small cost—and at Third Ypres—a victory but a terribly bloody and slow one, in 1917. He has evidently realized that there must be some representation of strategy and has provided it succinctly by historical notes between his chapters.

Mr. Gladden's narrative is a remarkable picture of how men lived in battle, in the trenches and at rest, and of how they died. There are a few adverse criticisms of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, but very few indeed. Two of the first named, the Army Commander, General Sir Herbert Plumer, and Major-General Sir J. M. Bingham, who was to distinguish himself as a corps commander in Italy, come in for special admiration.

THE FIRST LORD HAW-HAW
JOHN BAILEY-STEWART, as told to JOHN MUNDOCK: *The Officer in the Tower*. 304pp. Leslie Frewin. 35s.

In January, 1946, Mr. Justice Oliver, in a sentence of five years' imprisonment on the subject and part of this autobiography ('as told to John Murdoch'), began with the following striking exordium. 'Norman Baile-Stewart, you, I repeat, are one of the worst citizens that any country has ever produced.' He doubted at the time such a judgment, even though weakened by the 'patriotic' pedantic 'I suggest' responded well with the national mood; but twenty-one years after there is a danger that they might strike a reader as a product of war hysteria. Any such impression would be quickly dissipated by reading this book. It is not uncommon for convicted criminals, when it is possible to appeal against their sentence to the courts, to take their chance before the bar of public opinion, and it must be rare for one who has the benefit of some education to make such a hopeless appeal.

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TREASON AND PLOT

B. N. DE LUNA: *Jonson's Roman Plot*. 415pp. Oxford University Press. £3 5s.

The Elizabethans were a devious people who talked habitually in riddles, especially when they were talking politics. Presumably they understood one another. We are unfamiliar with the idiom, the personalities and plots, and much escapes us. It seems extraordinary, now that Mr. De Luna calls attention to it, that Ben Jonson's *Catiline* has passed so long for a piece of arid classicism, whereas it is a sizzling representation of the Gunpowder Plot, as contrived by Catiline-Cathey and exposed by Cicero-Cecil. It would have done Jonson more good if he could have shown how his majesty King James I exploded the plot, as his majesty was convinced he did, but there the historical parallel broke down.

Jonson was by no means the first to relate the plot to Catiline's conspiracy. The comparison was apt and in common use. But nobody else had his classical learning, whereby he could pursue similarities into the smallest details, nor the art to dramatize the story on two levels, and nobody else had the same personal stake in the matter. Jonson, a recent convert to Catholicism, performed some rather murky and mysterious public service when the plot was first discovered, assisting the government in their efforts to find the names of the plotters. Three weeks before, he had been on sufficiently friendly terms to dine with some of them. The public, already prejudiced against anybody who appeared even remotely to have condoned the plot, looked on his subsequent activity as an informer as merely nauseating. The fact that he made a spectacular return to the Anglican fold and was in high favour with the authorities did nothing to improve relations. He was more than a double-dealer. He was a success.

Jonson lay very uneasily in the bed he had made for himself, and finally came up with *Catiline His Conspiracy*, in which the plotters are shown in the worst possible light, more monstrous than either the historical Catiline or the historical Catesby, but very much in the popular image, while the Roman informer Curius is presented sympathetically. The main lines of what Mr. De Luna calls the "parallelism" are so striking that everybody in the theatre must have seen them. Only the well-educated and mentally alert could realize just how dexterously Jonson

When the late Garrett Mattingly wrote his masterly narrative of the Spanish Armada, he could hardly find room for more than a mention of the fate of the ships which came to grief on the Irish coast, and the adventures of those who managed to get ashore. Among these survivors was Captain Francisco de Cuellar, who alone left a full account of his shipwreck on the west coast of Ireland in September, 1588, and his adventures during the next year as a fugitive in Ireland and a refugee in Scotland. His narrative was first published by a Spanish naval officer in *La Armada Invencible* (1884-85). It was known to Froude, and has been made available for serious students by Professor O'Reilly in 1893, and by others later.

Miss Hardy justifies a new translation by Frances Partridge, printed here in sections interspersed with her comments—a method which has its disadvantages—on the ground that modern studies on this period, and on the Armada itself, have illuminated afresh the problem of the Spanish survivors. Her evidence is

SEAWORTHY

EVELYN HAROY: *Survivors of the Armada*. 186pp. Constable. 30s.

largely taken from the relevant calendars of state papers. Miss Hardy's commentary is conclusive proof of the interest and value of de Cuellar's story with its descriptions of contemporary Irish life, customs, and manners of the people, and the sufferings of the wretched Spanish survivors. In the course of her discussion Miss Hardy touches on various aspects of Armada history, for example the question of the destruction of the Spanish fleet, and the causes of its defeat. She sums up the reasons why some of the ships failed to escape from the Irish coast. These included diversion among the commanding officers, the faulty construction of their ships, the frightful weather, and the unsatisfactory maps, which were a fatal source of errors for their navigators. In face of these obstacles the wonder is not that so many ships foundered, but that such a large number managed to get back to Spain.

Miss Hardy has brought together much useful information, and her book is a valuable postscript to Armada literature.

FREEBOOTING

JOHN JULIUS NORWICH: *The Normans in the South, 1016-1130*. 355pp.

A contemporary writer admiringly of the Norman conquerors of southern Italy that "they can endure with incredible patience the inclemency of every climate and the toil and abstinence of a military life". The achievements of these relentless freebooters are now recounted for English readers by Lord Norwich who, in a modest introduction, explains his surprise, after a holiday in Sicily, at finding that there was no full treatment of the topic in English and his decision "to provide ordinary readers with the sort of book I wished I had had on my first visit to Sicily". This book "makes no claim to original scholarship" and the author confesses that eight years of classical education and a refresher course have left him with poor Latin and worse Greek. A later reference to "the heart-breaking convulsions of medieval Latin" (in fact the syntax and vocabulary of the prose chronicles are of an unrelaxing simplicity) shows that this admirable modesty is well founded, but it remains, surely, a significant confession, from a product of Eton and Oxford, and one wonders in what year it could first have been made without provoking amazement.

What the author has set out to do he has accomplished well. He narrates the *gesta* of the Hautevilles and other Norman conquerors smoothly and accurately, bringing in where relevant the popes, the emperors and the other actors in the story, and providing good photographs of sites that few travellers visit. His own journeys have been most fruitful in bringing reality and conviction to his pages; many of his readers will know, from memories of 1943, the truth of his statement that "the way from Catania to Palermo was long and arduous, par-

Longman. £2 10s.

the other hand, innocencies are very rare, though the pupil claim to Sicily was not only supported by the forged Donatini of Constitutio (pp.127-8); in fact, the island is named in the penultimate authentic grant of Louis the Pious. And Pope Gregory VII was very probably not (in spite of the testimony of his enemies) a "pennant son" whose every word and gesture betrayed his humble origins.

In conclusion, when credit is given to these amazingly successful brigands for creating, by their tolerance, a climate of enlightened political and religious thinking, it must be recalled that tolerance was the only feasible policy to the circumstances of conquest by a small minority. As Haskins put it, "the Norman leaders were too wise to attempt an impossible Normanization".

Mainly intended for visitors from abroad, and particularly for those who want to go wider and deeper than the usual tourist round, Kenneth Harris's *About Britain* (227pp. Hodder and Stoughton, £3 3s.) manages to be both attractive and informative. The photographs by Michael Peto are particularly well chosen, abounding in celebrated national subjects like the Lake District, the Portobello Road and Miss Eleanor Bron; they steer a successful course between the routine and the irritatingly off-beat. The mcy atyle of the text is less assured, though it is no disadvantage to find Mr. Harris writlog us up instead of down, and coming to the unfashionable conclusion that the greatest asset of the British is their self-confidence.

Reprints

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New Impression

Frank Cass

ADAMS THE LAWYER

Legal Papers of John Adams. Edited by L. Kinvin Wroth and Hilier B. Zobel. Volume I: Introduction, Cases, 1-30. 334pp. Volume 2: Cases 31-62. 441pp. Volume 3: Cases 63 and 64: The Boston Massacre Trials; Chronology, Index. 434pp. Harvard University Press. London: Oxford University Press. £12 the set.

Of the first four Presidents of the United States, three were men learned in the law although the last, James Madison, was not technically a lawyer. But although Jefferson was, in some ways, as learned in the law as John Adams, he was not in the 16-volume set is the largest of its kind. Known as the "Henley Edition" it comprises The Novels in Five Volumes, The Plays and Poems in One Volume, The Legal Writings in Three Volumes.

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"British" when "English" is meant. There is no "British" common law. The mistress courted in outlandishly erotic terms by Holmes and Pollock was English. It might have been better, many North Britons will think, if the thirteen colonies had received Scots law at the time of the legislative Union, but they did not. And it might be pointed out that the Restoration Parliament of Charles II did not legislate for "the British Isles". It might also be pointed out that if "panpousies" are to be "equated with 'panpousies'", they have nothing to do with the East Indies. Their character can be discovered by reading J. M. Syngue's *Arms Islands*—or by looking the word up in the O.E.D. But nothing only that Homer noted, there can be nothing but felicitations for the editors, general and particular.

The reports of cases, the scrapings from the neglected files of a working lawyer's office, tell us a great deal about the life of Massachusetts as well as the life of John Adams. We are reminded of the economic importance of rights to collect claims: we are told of the formidable character of the Mayhew women; we see—and see through—the subtleties used to put on theatrical performances in Puritan Boston, some of them like the judges forced on London theatres today by the Lord's Day Observance Society. Adams's experiences on circuit recall those of a greater man if lesser lawyer on circuit in Illinois a century or so later. We see reasons for the deeply conservative views of Rufus King when we read how his father's neighbours used the revolutionary crisis to evade paying their just dues. We catch sight of famous men like Paul Revere and of the minimal as well as paternal ancestors of Justice Holmes. We read fragments of inaccurate classical allusions like that appeal made to the example of "Boadicea the deliverer of Britain from the Invasion of the Huns". (The editors suggest the likely emendation of "Huns".)

But the main interest of these volumes lies in its picture of the legal side of the Revolution. Provoked by the lavish praise given to Patrick Henry by his highly inventive biographer, William Wirt, John Adams (for whom all Virginian heroes, including even, or especially, Washington, were overrated) created, the editors suggest nearly as inventive an account of the famous oration of James Otis which, for Adams, was the first (rhetorical) shot fired in the Revolution. Like Sir Winston Churchill (as his son has recently told us) the memory of Adams grew fuller, more axal and more misleading in old age. It also grew kinder. As the editors suggest,

PROPRIETARY

RICHARD P. SHERMAN: *Robert Johnson*. 203pp. Columbia University Press. South Carolina Press. London distributors: Feffer and Simons. £2 15s.

Robert Johnson is a useful study of the difficulties facing any provincial governor, whether he was a direct representative of the Crown or of a proprietor or proprietors. Johnson was both, and suffered the usual disabilities in each capacity. The proprietary system was breaking down when he became governor, and the proprietors in London were both selfish and curiously remote from Carolina realities. (They even proposed arming the slaves to ward off the Indians; a corresponding desperate remedy was in effect refused by the Confederacy in its last agonies in 1865.)

The colony was threatened by Indians, notably Creeks and Cherokees. It was slowly recovering from the Yamasse War and was more frightened than hurt by menaces from France and Spain. (Johnson must have been very credulous if he believed that the French had five thousand soldiers on his borders.) A local plague was piracy and one of the most notable events of this time was the successful campaign against Siede Bonnet. There were the usual church troubles, the Anglicans complaining of "almost Polish liberty", the Governor defending toleration for all but Papists. This was wise in face of the important Huguenot element, not to

his opinion of John Hancock, that "inherent of undeserved renown" (to unkind Shelley), was less favourable when that pompous hero was alive than it became when Adams was old.

In the same way, although Adams's approval of his role in defending Captain Preston after the "Boston Massacre" had never been tainted by any shade of modesty, his conduct had not been universally approved at the time. (The editors print the anguished letter that Josiah Quincy wrote in Adams's fellow counsel, Josiah Quincy Jr., imploring his son not to do this rash and wicked thing.) We also see Adams displaying a good deal of smart courtroom tactics. He had to show that the soldiers had been provoked, but it would not do, at the trial or later, for him to have appeared to accuse the "people" of Boston as a disorderly mob. The soldiers had been provoked but by alien rabble. Crispus Attucks, who now appears, usefully, as the first Negro martyr of the Patriot cause, appears in Adams as "the Mulatto" and is lumped with such other alien rogues and vagabonds as the "leagues", i.e. the Irish, who could be insulted, in Boston in that remote time, with impunity. That nearly all the soldiers, including Captain Preston, appear to have been Irish, may explain much of the hostility between them and the inhabitants of old-time Boston.

Adams was a good hater and not in the least reluctant to impute motives. For example he could find nothing good to say of Thomas Hutchinson, who appears, in the light of modern scholarship, to have been a patriot, if not a Patriot, after his lights, a good judge if no lawyer, and a political polemic writer who, at times, had the best of the argument. Adams was an admirable writer and many of the court documents that have survived, even if the spelling and grammar are rocky, make fascinating reading. There is a great deal of rhetoric of a kind that has now died out even in Texas. There is a discussion of the taste of Malaga that had legal importance in that age, before the days of the products of British vineyards being put on the market. We have some information about the development of the North End where the Boston equivalent of the Plaza Pigalle, Scollay Square, was to be. We learn how early "Kilroy was here" acquired meaning and of the survival of biblical names like "Shubael" and "Shearjashub". And we learn how Adams proved the wisdom of Lord Coke's advice to study old law books for "Out of the old fields must spring and grow the new corn". Out of these old fields, neglected for so long, the editors have reaped an abundant harvest.

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FEDERALIST

WINFREO A. E. BERNHARD: *Fisher Ames*. Federalist and Statesman. 1758-1808. 372pp. Published for the Institute of Early American History and Culture by University of North Carolina Press. London: Oxford University Press. £3 10s.

The latest publication of the Williamsburg Institute of Early American History recalls in agreeable form the career of an American politician whose name is better known than either his career or his writings. Fisher Ames was the most doctrinaire of Federalists, a "stern and unbending Tory" (although he would not have accepted the pejorative title "Tory"), as obsessed by the dangers of Jacobinism as was Burke, remembered if at all as a great congressional debater, as the author of a parallel of democracy with a raft (which is hard to trace) and representative of that self-satisfied, self-contained group of Massachusetts politicians known to its enemies as "the Essex Junto". Even had Ames been in better health, had he survived to see the War of 1812, it is probable that he would have plunged more deeply into the despairing politics that culminated in the Hartford Convention and the subsequent rise to power of conservative politicians of a very different type like Daniel Webster.

Fisher Ames was that very rare type in American politics, a doctrinaire, much more of a doctrinaire than Callaghan, recalling in his censorious righteousness men like Rhyer-Collard, or from the firmness and clarity of his views, Mr. Enoch Powell. Of course he had friends and admirers who saw him as the saviour of the Republic from Democracy, but even they found him annoying when his doctrinal rigidity led him, from time to time, to vote in the House of Representatives on the Jeffersonian side. "Objectively", as the Marxists use to say, he sometimes aided the enemy.

Ames had few illusions about himself. He was not a leader inside or outside Congress. He completely lacked the necessary *tact des choses possibles* and in some ways recalled his contemporary John Randolph of Roanoke. His greatest triumph in

Congress was his speech resisting the pretensions of the House of Representatives in the dispute over the Jay Treaty. He supported the executive against Madison and Gallatin but then he was shrewd enough to know that the Federalist party was the shadow of Washington.

Despite his national views he was, when the chips were down, as sectional in his economic policies as was James Madison, although he could complain, justly, that Madison had watered down his own nationalist doctrines under the disastrous influence of Jefferson. He was much more attractive than such a Junto leader as Timothy Pickens (this is not to say much), but he is not to be compared with John Adams or Alexander Hamilton, far all their manifest political faults and follies. Perhaps he was lucky in the manner of his death. But it was characteristic that his elder brother, Nathaniel, as passionate a "Jacobin" as Fisher was a conservative (or Tory), would not take part in a pompous funeral service which the cantankerous Dr. Ames believed made of his brother's funeral a Federalist party trick. (The Ames family recall, in some ways, the Stanley of Alderley.) Dr. Bernhardt has not tried a hard sell in this useful book, although he rather plays down the parochialism and New England sense of superiority. It is presumably that Caledonian patriot, Galgacus, who appears as "Galgacus" on page 28, and the use of "Foreigo minister" to describe Pierre Adet on page 281 is odd. Adet was Minister from the French Republic to the United States. The Foreign Minister who was to play so mischievous a role in American politics was that eminent *si-devant*, Citizen Talleyrand.

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THERE ARE SUBJECTS such as religion, sex, adoption, abortion, contraception, flogging, the death penalty, which can never come under discussion without arousing so much emotion that rational argument becomes obscured, if not totally banished. When one of these topics is being currently reviewed in the press, articles and letters, each more heated than the last, succeed each other; and this is possible because the problems concerned with these subjects are not susceptible to simple, conclusive solutions, and are likely to touch some of us where we are most vulnerable—in our irrational beliefs and uncertainties. Of course one can become emotionally involved in any argument; but where it is a more confined one, as, for instance, the relative virtues of margarine and butter, the pill or the coil, big ends or little ends, there is more real objectivity; or rather, subjective attitudes are more often recognized for what they are, less often paraded as the direct opposite. When we discuss what we prefer to eat on our bread, we recognize that this is a matter of taste; given that we are in favour of contraception, we shall compare the pill and the coil in the light of their efficacy and safety. It is where questions of morality come in that detachment quits the scene; it is in his attitude as moralist, a moralist or anti-moralist that each of us, apparently, and unexpectedly, is most deeply involved.

To the above list of emotive topics, that of drug taking can now be added, since in the past few years this has become an increasing social and moral problem. It is a social problem because, owing to the novelty of the widespread use of drugs in this country, we have not yet formulated a generally accepted attitude in society towards it; it is a moral problem not only because of the effect that "hard" drugs have on the addict, but also because the taking of any of the drugs in question is, in effect, an escape from reality, and the problem of how to come to terms with reality must be what morality is eventually about.

Four books published in the past twelve months approach this problem from different standpoints. Two are written or edited by Americans and are not primarily concerned with the impact on society of the use of addictive drugs, but rather with the effect of those drugs on individual users. *The Varieties of Psychedelic Experience* is a careful and conscientious survey of controlled experiments with volunteer patients, who were given LSD or psilocybin (mescaline) under supervision; their experiences are recorded, both the subjective by themselves and the objective by observers, and the uses and abuses of the two drugs are assessed. *The Book of Grass* is an anthology of writings which are either about the uses of marijuana and hashish, or are produced under the influence of one of these drugs; the editors are George Andrews and Simon Vinkenoog. The first of the two English books, *Turn Me On Man*, is a horror story; it tells the experiences of Alan Bestie during the time he spent in gathering material for this book on drug addiction by interviewing the young addicts in person. Lastly, a Penguin Special, by another journalist, Peter Laurie, called simply *Drugs*. This is neither a technical book nor one written to make a special plea, but is a reasonably objective view of the British scene as it is today.

The drugs dealt with in these books are in five categories: the hypnotics, grass, or the weed, marijuana and hashish; the stimulants, benzodrine derivatives, "pep" pills, "purple hearts", &c.; the hallucinogens, LSD and mescaline; the "hard" drugs, heroin and cocaine. Alcohol is frequently mentioned, and is indeed a drug, and one to which many people become addicted, but

R. B. L. MASTERS and JEAN HOUSTON *The Varieties of Psychedelic Experience*, 326pp. Anthony Blond, 24s. *The Book of Grass*, Edited by George Andrews and Simon Vinkenoog. An anthology on Indian Hemp. 242pp. Peter Owen, 37s. 6d. *Turn Me On Man*, 252pp. Anthony Gibbs, Library, 13p. *Drugs*, Medical, Psychological and Social Facts, 174pp. Penguin, 4s. 6d.

because as a society we have become tolerant of this addiction, and have therefore developed methods of ignoring or coping with it, this aspect of addiction is not treated as one of the main themes in any of these books. The problems with which the writers are concerned are: first, the problem of the treatment of the rapidly growing population of addicts in this country, a problem which must be solved in medical, social and legal terms; second, a specifically legal question, should the smoking of marijuana and hashish cease to be punishable by law in Britain? third, what value, if any, is there in the increased psychic awareness bestowed by some of these drugs on their users?

These are all questions which we should, urgently, be asking. The drug-using population of this country is known to have grown immensely in the past ten years; the number of known heroin addicts alone is estimated to double every nineteen months, and this is a continuing upward curve. In the light of this information, coupled with the evidence of the physically and morally destructive properties of heroin and cocaine, it may seem that there can be only one answer; that addition to any drug should be discouraged by the strongest methods possible. This is the conclusion reached by Alan Bestie, who presses it home by giving a collection of real case histories, which read like a series of headlines from the daily press. Much of the book *Turn Me On Man* is told in dialogue form, or is the direct recording of the experience of the drug takers as they answered Mr. Bestie's questions. The picture which emerges is sad, and terrifying. Most of the addicts are young adults or adolescents; some started taking drugs at fourteen or less. The number of cures is small, relapse almost the rule. The squalor and misery of many of the people interviewed would seem unbelievable if it were not confirmed at so many different hands. This is confessedly a biased book—Mr. Bestie is against the legalization of hemp, he is horrified by the stories he tells, and most of his readers will feel with him. He thinks our present attitude dangerously laissez-faire and unrealistic, and his forecast is that unless we open our eyes to the rate of increase in the number of addicts already in this country, and to the scale of illegal drug trafficking, we are going to have to face an even more disastrous situation in a very few years' time.

This is the simple answer, simply and emotionally put. But simple answers are not wholly adequate where the questions are complex, and though no one could fail to deplore the degradation which accompanies the taking of the "hard" drugs, not everyone will follow Mr. Bestie in the wholesale condemnation of all drugs on this account. The co-editors of *The Book of Grass* argue that the use of marijuana should be legalized in the west. Hemp is a non-addictive drug; many people smoke it at weekends only, many can leave off using it for months at a time without discomfort. Long use of the drug can be shown to have no deleterious effects on either physical or psycho health. The book opens with a brief introduction to hemp, the legal position, relating to its use in the United States. The following five sections are composed of extracts from poems, essays, novels, stories, the drugs, some writing under their influence. There are fragments from Voltaire, Flaubert, from the Song of Solomon, from American Indian literature, from Rimbaud, Aldous Huxley, Julian Huxley, Errol Flynn. The last three sections deal with the medical and legal questions, and with the possibilities for increasing consciousness. The final extract is a review of the present scene at Oxford, by Stephen Abrams, a balanced and sane piece of writing which does much to implement the editors' view that harm rather than good is done by the existing state of the law. They feel that the "adolescent" who smokes hemp, and who recognizes that by so doing, he has broken the law, is that much nearer to the use of the hard drugs.

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on the principle of "in for a penny, in for a pound". He is also now susceptible to blackmail, which may take the form of a virtual compulsion to go over to the drugs, which carry a much greater potential profit for the pusher. Whether Mr. Andrews, and Mr. Vinkenoog prove their point each reader will have to decide for himself. Some may think that the extracts from works produced while the writer was "high" are not sufficiently outstanding to justify the use of the drug; others might argue that they were written in spite of the drugs, not because of them, and that these writers would have written in any case—a point which can never be proved, so both sides of the argument can be indefinitely prolonged. This is an interesting anthology, biased like the former book; unlikely to convert any reader to a point of view he did not previously hold, but containing enough controversial material to stimulate him to argument.

The Varieties of Psychedelic Experience—a title chosen presumably purposely to suggest a parallel with the book by William James—is a serious study of two drugs only, the hallucinogens. It does not deal with addiction. The authors, R. E. L. Masters and Jean Houston, are concerned with the uses of LSD and mescaline from a therapeutic point of view and not with the misuse of the drugs in society. They selected their own subjects with care, and gave the drugs under supervision, with specially trained "guides" who made it their business to direct each session towards the expansion of consciousness, and to ensure that this, and the alteration of spatial perception, did not endanger either the subject or his environment. The authors also obtained first-hand accounts of the experiences of more than 200 people who had taken the drugs under different circumstances. They conclude that these are substances which, if properly used, could become important both in the extension of our knowledge of the human mind and also in the treatment of individual disturbances. The former statement they substantiate in the chapters headed "Experiencing the Body and Body Image", "Experiencing Other Persons", "Psyche and Symbol", "Religious Experience". It is clear from the remarkable accounts given under those headings that the hallucinogens offer methods of exploring regions of consciousness hitherto unknown to us. Technically this is interesting, and if the claim can also be validated that the drugs are of use therapeutically, in enabling alcoholics, psychopaths and some sexual deviants to reach memories buried too deep for ordinary recall, then Mr. Masters and Miss Houston have justified their conclusions. They are cautious, however, in their claims; they quote a statement from an article by Dr. Richard Blum on what he calls "the Utopians".

The emphasis [in advocating the use of the drug] is on the enhancement of inner experience and on the development of hidden personal resources. It is an optimistic doctrine, and it holds that there are power and greatness concealed within everyone.

The authors are equally scathing in their assessment of the results of treatment for the disorders mentioned above. "Positive behavioural changes may ensue in time; but this usually requires that the subject keep working with the data of his session to further break down conditioned responses, and preserve his ability to be open to... external stimuli." Here one must ask, too, what part is being played by the drug itself in the "cure". Since psychopaths, alcoholics and many sexual deviants show the characteristics of persons who have somehow failed in their relationships with others, the success of any treatment has always appeared to depend mainly on the bond established between the "patient" and the therapist: on mutual love, of a kind. Where a drug is administered under close and constant supervision, and especially where research is involved so that the personal interest of the therapist is concerned, this bond is apt to be a very close one; each needs the other, and this must be taken into account before the intrinsic curative properties of the drug are established.

Drugs gives a more balanced and complete coverage of the subject than any of the other works reviewed above. The account of all the drugs at present in the psychology of the addict, a social attitude towards drugs, and their users, the legal position, and the medical. There are a few case histories, told in less dramatic terms than those employed by Mr. Bestie, but the problem as a whole is treated more fully and more thoroughly than in any of the other books. It is tempting to quote one of his concluding chapters, which is possible in a review, because it is both moderate and clear.

The problem of the rebellious adolescent young has always been a puzzle to ourselves, that will still look for answers in force their elders to fight. For the moment drugs, particularly the soft drugs... do the trick. And again: We should be humble enough to consider drug use one of the freedom we enjoy in our society. We ought to consider the idea that in the slavery man finds himself, his behaviour for his good than not. We ought to be able to interfere unless we can make changes either in his internal or external environments, or both, as a make drug use an option that is preferable to us to exercise.

THE TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT LONDON PRINTING HOUSE SQUARE Thursday June 15 1967 CENTRAL 2000

THE PARRY REPORT

What percentage of a university's funds should be devoted to its libraries? How many copies should be provided of textbooks in heavy demand? What should be the relationship between a university's main library and its departmental libraries? What is the reasonable minimum book stock for a newly established university library? These are some of the problems which receive authoritative treatment in the *Report of the Committee on Libraries* (H.M.S.O., 21s.) under the chairmanship of Dr. Thomas Parry, Principal of the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, set up in 1963 by the University Grants Committee.

University librarians have often quoted a passage from the U.G.C. report for 1961: "the character and efficiency of a university may be judged by its treatment of its central organ—the library. We regard the fullest provision for library maintenance as the primary and most vital need in the equipment of a university," and equally have often lamented the distinct gap between the theoretical standard of university library service envisaged in this quotation and the actual mediocre level of library provision which every-where is the outcome of a shameful lack of funds. The Parry report is the first clear sign of official recognition that the standing and efficiency of British universities in teaching and research is being undermined by the inadequacy of their libraries. The report refers to some statistics, which, although previously published, have not secured adequate attention. In the year 1963-64 (a typical year), when the total expenditure of all universities for all purposes was about £100m., the amount spent on these universities jointly spent on the recurrent costs of libraries, including books and periodicals, staffing and maintenance, was only £3,947,000, or less than 4 per cent of this figure; and the total expenditure on the purchase of books and periodicals themselves, the material of all teaching and research, was only £1,419,000, or less than 1.4 per cent of their total annual income. The relative minuteness of this sum will come as a shock to those concerned with the good name of British universities, and especially those who know something of the normal scale of book provision in universities in America.

How, then, are the finances of the university libraries to be improved? It is not easy for the U.G.C. to channel funds direct to library purposes, except for some special grants earmarked for the development of particular branches of study (grants which sometimes are not very welcome to the recipient universities, who would prefer to use the same funds for other purposes), the funds available to universities by the U.G.C. are normally "block grants" — the universities are free to use them as they see fit, according to their own needs. It is well that it should be so, for the sake of the preservation of academic freedom and university independence. What the Parry report does in fact do, therefore, is to remind universities that in the continuing pressures which arise within universities for a share of the U.G.C. block grants, the libraries are unjustly allowed to go to the bottom of the list. The pressures that have been in recent years have included, in particular, the constant demands of the departments for more research staffs and equipment, the need to provide for growing numbers of postgraduate students, and since the Robbins report of 1963, the urgent requirement for

Increased numbers of undergraduates. In the face of such pressures within each university, the library has often become a Cinderella. The problem is, then, partly an administrative one. Within universities the university librarian is repeatedly at a disadvantage in competing for funds to buy books and periodicals for use by members of the various faculties, when he finds that the hounds of these same faculties are fighting for the same funds to use them for non-library purposes, such as new research projects or additional teaching staff. These heads of faculties, for their part, while regarding new research projects or additional teaching staff in their own subjects as falling within their proper field of responsibility, are often inclined to shrug off the provision of books for students in their own subjects as being outside their field of responsibility. The Parry report, therefore, will be invaluable as a reminder to university administrators of the need to take specific steps to see that the claims of libraries are adequately heeded in the future allocation of funds.

In a wide survey, the report examines the university libraries as a constituent part of the total library services of the country, and proposes that the British Museum should be converted into the National Library. This recommendation is less startling than some of the proposals and headlines have suggested, since the Museum already effectively performs many of the functions of a National Library. In the report's broad assessment of library work in Britain, it is satisfying to see its commendation of the valuable achievements of the National Lending Library at Boston Spa and of the Standing Conference of National and University Libraries, but the importance of the contribution of the British National Bibliography may perhaps have been underestimated. Several sections deal usefully with the library scene abroad, but those covering European countries seem more fully informed than those describing the American library world.

The Parry committee's detailed work on all aspects of the operation of university libraries, and especially on the pattern of undergraduate usage of libraries, is very well done, though it is surprising that the section on remote storage depots makes no mention of how these may be avoided by the use of compact mobile shelving in the main library. The proposal to appoint library building consultants, on the American pattern, is most welcome, since it should act as a check upon the tendency of some architects to subordinate basic library needs to architectural fantasies.

Letters to the Editor

ACQUAINTANCES

Sir,—In the chapter of my book *Acquaintances* (reviewed T.L.S. May 25) called "A Lecture by Hitler", which I have also broadcast in German for the Bayerischer Rundfunk, there are a number of references to the part played in my visit to Berlin in February, 1936, by Dr. Fritz Berber. I wrote the book "with malice towards None" as I should have been, and should be, sorry to injure Dr. Berber, and I have, of course, no motive for wishing to injure him. In the preface, I have noted that "all the people dealt with in the book, except for one or two whom I have mentioned incidentally, are now dead." I have repeated this, knowing that he was still alive. It was only after I had published my book and recorded my broadcast talk that I learnt from Dr. Reinisch, of the Bayerischer Rundfunk, that Dr. Berber is not only alive but is in Germany, holding a professional chair in the University of Munich. This has not been a surprise, for I have known him since the war, I have met Dr. Berber once only. This was in London, years ago, and at that time Dr. Berber was in the service of the Government of India. Since my last broadcast in Munich, Dr. Berber and I have been in correspondence over my chapter, and we find that our memories disagree over several points. Memory is a fickle thing, for my own part, as regards my interview with him, my memory of the events that I have narrated remains what it was on the points on which Dr. Berber's memory

differed from mine. I have not any personal stake in these events, which might have tempted my memory unconsciously to play me false; and I feel sure that my memory of who was and was not present at the interview, and of what Hitler said and did and did not say to each of us, is correct, and that, on these points, Dr. Berber's memory is wrong in so far as it disagrees with mine.

On the other hand, I was not, of course, present on the occasion, before my arrival in Berlin, on which Hitler had been shown an unsympathetic reference to him, apropos of his liquidation of the S.A., that had been made by me in the *Chatham House Survey of International Affairs* for 1934. This was the occasion on which it had been explained to Hitler that this volume had been published after I had received, through Dr. Berber, and had accepted an invitation to give a lecture in Berlin for the "Academy of German Law", and on which Hitler had made the comment that he did make and had given the instructions for me to be brought to see him when I came. I had been informed from Dr. Berber and I had thought till now that he was giving me on account of an interview that he himself had had with Hitler. He has now told me that it was not he that had this interview with Hitler, but Ribbentrop. As I had no direct knowledge of this, whilst Dr. Berber has, I think that his memory is more likely than mine to be right on this point.

Dr. Berber has also told me now that he was at no time entitled to ask Hitler to grant him a personal interview, and indeed saw Hitler for the first time in his life when he was invited together with me, being then not even a simple member of the Nazi Party; that he was not Ribbentrop's draftsman for writing his speeches; and that he was not the only member of the teaching staff of the Hochschule für Politik who was not dismissed by the Nazis. I do not contest what Dr. Berber has now told me on these points. He has presented to me sufficient evidence to convince me that I must have been misinformed on these points, which I had mentioned only incidentally. They are of no personal importance to me, beyond my wish to state facts correctly. But obviously it is of personal importance to Dr. Berber if I have mistakenly reported him as being in a more intimate relation than he really was with some of the leading personalities in the Nazi regime. I therefore want to put it on record, publicly, that, on these points, I accept Dr. Berber's account as against my own memory. I am very sorry if I have over-estimated the importance of Dr. Berber's role during the Nazi regime.

I should like to repeat what I have already stated in my book and in my Munich broadcast: that, in my belief, the judgments which Dr. Berber passed, in his talks with me at the time, on Hitler and National Socialism, represented his real views and feelings, and that they were identical with mine, and that my judgments were, of course, radically antagonistic to Hitler and National Socialism, for which I had the strongest moral detestation.

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Sir,—There is no doubt about Mr. John Calder's rights in the law of copyright, and no good bookseller would knowingly wish to infringe these rights, but perhaps I can make few remarks on the bookseller, the book and the book buyer.

A publisher normally acquires the rights to an author's works, and the rights to specific works, and, particularly in the past few years, the rights to the paperback edition as well as to the hardcover. But in the case of *Siddh*, I suppose it is more likely to dust out an old pigeon-hole than to build on a new one.

ANDREW SINCLAIR, University College London, Department of History.

PUFFING BETTY

Sir,—It would be churlish of me in the extreme to risk any impression of protesting against the generous and very perceptive review of my book, *The Puffing Betty*, which you published on June 8. But I feel I must, for the sake of the record, correct one inaccuracy that appears in it. I do not say in the book that I have never quoted me as saying that the £10,000 legacy which Master Betty's son left to the Royal General Theatrical Fund was voted in the Probate Court; on the contrary, I believe it is, still known to the Fund's administrators as the Betty Bequest. What was voted was a provision in the will that the residue of the estate and this must have amounted to well over £30,000—was to be used for the establishment of a special fund in memory of Master Betty for the "relief of needy actors and actresses". The fund was to be administered by Edward Leager, editor of *The Era*, but he declined the post, and it has since been administered by order of the court to discover where the money eventually went or for what purpose it was used. GILES PLAYFAIR, 2 Ramillies Road, London, W.4.

for a book is under an obligation, providing he can get it for his customer, to do so. If he cannot get it then he has to suggest that the customer writes to a bookseller in the particular country where the book is published and asks that bookseller to send him the edition he requires. This often happens with anthologies not published in Britain of which a particular article or story has not been cleared for world rights by the original publisher. This applies not only to poetry, but also to philosophy, and art, and science. One can sympathize with the customer who requires such literature and cannot get it in a British edition, but the bookseller cannot legally import it. Again the customer may want a particular selection of a poet's work and find that it is not available in Britain but a different selection in the complete poems is not published in Britain but a selection is. The bookseller cannot of course legally import either the different selection or the complete poems, neither of which are available in this country. He wants to help his customer so he suggests he writes to, say, Paris, bookseller who can import all English editions without discrimination. I also have to do this if I want a particular edition not published in this country for my own library. And if I want an English poet in translation I also have to go to that country to buy the book. All this is not unreasonable but it is not easy, and it does often frustrate the student and lecturer in search of particular editions, and is particularly difficult for collectors of modern American literature.

A recent problem has been the increased reprinting in America of British books long out of print without the permission of the British publisher. These books are often wanted over here for study but cannot legally be imported. A misguided American publisher would perhaps have taken some trouble to clear them with the British publisher, as his sales would surely warrant this action, but many of these editions are only reprinted in very small editions, often at a very high price, for immediate sale within the United States. Here again the British bookseller is frustrated, quite rightly, in his efforts to help his customers. No one would dispute the legal right of Mr. John Calder to protect his own interests, but the bookseller is often placed in a dilemma when he takes into consideration the whole social, legal, and moral context of his actions which themselves take place in an area where ignorance is real and knowledge hard to come by.

PETER STOCKHAM, 57 Barnham Avenue, Epsom, Surrey, Middlesex.

GOG

Sir,—While it may seem flattering to have my latest novel *Gog* compared to *Ulysses*, *Tom Jones*, *Humphrey Clinker*, *The Pilgrim's Progress*, *The Thin Drum*, *Rabelais*, *Cadine*, *Powys*, *Golding*, *Old Uncle Tom Dickens* knows whom, such comparisons are naturally unwelcome. What is dispiriting is that not a single reviewer (including your own) has pointed out that *Gog* is a new type of book, having few fathers. I would like to say briefly that *Gog* is a novel which tries to substitute a view of the past perceived in the present for a conventional analysis of characters or society. It tries to use only the traditional resources of the satirist and the picaresque novel before the advent of the psychological novel, in order to present at length the complex evidence of history, myth and memory that produced one Brian. In one place at one time. If only the fair criticism of the book had concentrated more on its novelties and less on its links with the classics, the reviewer would have found it a more interesting and useful piece of work than to build on a new one.

ANDREW SINCLAIR, University College London, Department of History.

THE PYRAMID

"Depicts with subtle skill all the pains of growing up and growing old. He treats us to some superb comic episodes... and effective evocations of pre-war England."—ROBERT BALDWIN, *THE DAILY TELEGRAPH* 21/

Eh Joe and other writings

A collection of short pieces, including the texts of *Eh Joe*, which was produced by BBC television in July 1966, *Act Without Words II* and *Films*, the scenario Mr Beckett wrote for Buster Keaton. 10/6

Films and Feelings

Through close attention to style and content alike in films which range from Cocteau's *Orphée* to Westerns like *Ride Lonesome*, Mr Dargatzis attempts to establish a common "sphere of experience" from which to approach some of the aesthetic problems posed by cinema as an artform. With 30 photographs. 45/-

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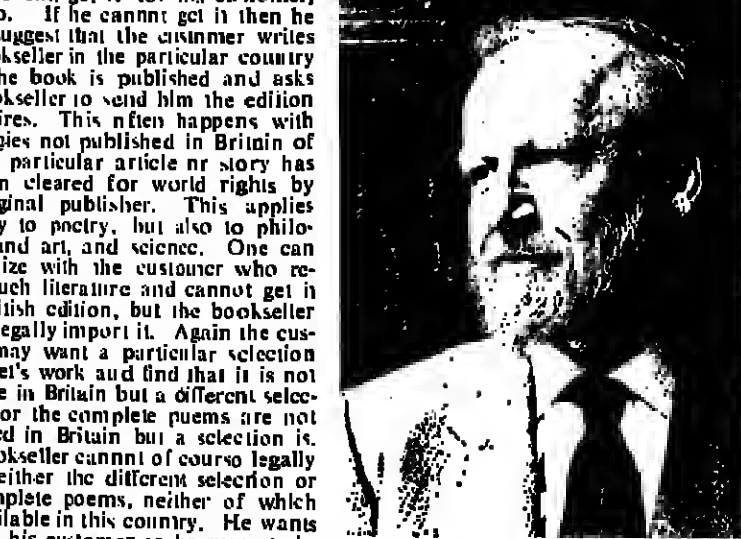
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(Other titles are on page 548.)



The Pyramid by William Golding

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to waste and seems to be a new technique, enforcing new ways of managing men, materials, machines and money, demand *new homes* not only as leaders in both our private and public business, but also as teachers and inspirers of the appropriate knowledge, experience, arts and skills. It is encouraging that some go-ahead universities, CATs and the two new post-graduate business schools at London and Manchester, have not stopped at partly recruiting their teaching staff from industry. The professions and the public services. They are even beginning to send staff back into industry or public service for a periodical "refresher course" in practical and responsible decision-making; and they are equally taking a few leaders from public and private business for a short time on to their teaching staff to impart special arts and skills. Nor, rightly, are these exchanges confined to British citizens. Such cross-fertilization, long practised in America, will benefit our training institutions, our industries and firms, and all our students intent on becoming business leaders and staying in Britain. It is, of course, up to our politicians and electorate eventually to make Britain, and her public and private sectors of business, attractive enough fields in which to make their careers and put their acquired arts and skilled performance.

Nor is this a mere matter of monetary rewards, net of the public authorities' penal exactions at the top margin of the trained administrator's salary, under our most steeply "progressive" direct tax system, plus all our other taxes and levies. Too long have business, industry and management been regarded superciliously by the majority of our dons, politicians, journalists, and commentators on B.B.C. and Independent Television. Managers, executives, and public administrators respond in their own way. Not only are our private and public enterprise sectors less effective than those of other nations in turning out the quantities or the qualities demanded by the great unthinking mass of the consumer-electorate, but also the claims by the exchequer for state expenditure, and by local treasurers out of rates, to be met from the private sector, cannot—despite such penal levies—cover the needs of the public sector properly. Americans never query whether "The business of America is business". They rate their business leaders socially, and reward them, net of all taxes, most highly. They do so unquestioningly, ungrudgingly (proudly publishing vast salaries) and, for the American economy, vastly productively.

It is odd, to say the least, that while we in Britain expand and multiply places of instruction in order to improve management training—in order, in turn, to improve our national growth, export performance, balance of payments, and social and other services provided by the public sector—almost half the electorate more than half the House of Commons, at least half of our university dons, nearly all teachers of both sexes in our state schools (and not a few in others), and the obvious overwhelming majority of B.B.C. (Independent) Television, and press commentators do not conceal their distaste, disdain, and denigration not only of our business leaders, but even of the concept of any need for such leadership. In the light of communist countries' problems of efficient production, distribution, "admin.", and quantity and quality of consumers' goods and services; do our blithe belittlers of management and executives imagine it is simple to organize and turn out all this, and pay most of the taxes too? Do they believe any boy of trade unionists, any political nominee, any "intellectual", any committee, any fool can run a business? Do they realize how much of our public services, economic infrastructure, and current standards of living depend on a very few hard-working managers and leaders?

Good, productive, efficient, economical public and private administration—good management and production—leadership of the vast majority of our gainfully employed population—makes increasingly intense demands on the acquired skills of the elite minority of our business leaders. Fewer and fewer of them can "coast along", but more and more of the majority of employees do get in increased pay and leisure. It is hardly

a genius gains by discipline, said to waste by dissipation. Dr. McKelvey, of course, that it is the worst of human virtues, but without it all the others were vain. So it is with human virtues. A society which neglects the virtues and disdains the status of the wise, discriminates against the minority which makes its own, usually "laggards" or "atrophies". A society might be morally better, but happier if it were on average materially poorer (though no doubt found to advocate it). We must demand less from our society's resources, and thus from our economy of the occupied population (especially from the minority of leaders engaged in a rational, documented and very able against mere "growth worship" (page 542), and for a radical consideration of British society's views, is unlikely to have more than a few of its time which it merits. Politicians, parties, publicists like it or lump it; our means are setting our social end. The technical currents of our era are bearing us, and all else on earth, with them. We do better, and arrive in greater style than others at whatever our techniques set for us, in our ship's company in economic manhood at least as well as better than, others. The means should put more money, more effort into training the young in manners and officers. Every company, every army, every every political party, every gets its morale and its ethics from its minority, its elite, its And while we are about it, we see that the crew know what to do, and why: that they are to fare better this way than any other. So far no Duke of Edinburgh, no Prime Minister, no Ministry of Defence, no party or group, however, has made our mass-employment aware of our chief national problem: our need radically change our traditional attitudes.

As we enter this frighteningly complex second industrial revolution, we British show no traces of that romantic sense of high economic, productive, creative adventure which marked all social groups in the Britain of 1825 to 1875. That was really a raw, ugly epoch in which the lowest-paid were many, all of them exploited. But even many underdogs showed and shared some pride in forwarding British industrial and technical achievements of a world-beating order, as document after document testifies, and as both Russian and American underdogs still do. Why today when we are so much more egalitarian, when dependence on the state for the material welfare of citizens has so much replaced dependence on their employers (though employers still pay for most of it, beside the higher salaries and wages, is there so much envy, hatred, uncharitableness, and discipline, non-cooperativeness, and general bloody-mindedness towards all leadership? We see and hear it on all sides: over the air, on the stage and screens, in the press, Parliament and town hall are almost as devalued as business leaders, managers, administrators and civil servants, and trade union leaders.

The majority of the left—in schools, trade unions, colleges, and public and private employment—are misled, quite often maliciously and deliberately, by misleaders opposed, for their various purposes, to efficient, up-to-date, specially trained leadership. The end of an widespread paradox in Britain seems ominously likely in that which has overtaken France: desolation, making from above for everyone; leaders or led, and beyond collective control. So much ignorance about our greatest national need, about the kind of training and testing for adequate leadership in our public and private business—such widespread and perverse persistence in that ignorance in preference to over-coming, or trying to overcome it—is not to be found elsewhere. Here lies, concealed and rarely mentioned, great danger for Britain and her people's future wellbeing. The more deeply disturbing is it that so many of our clerks, highly and formally "educated" in so many branches of knowledge, not only share the "vulgar disdain and ignorance of business management", "admin.", and leadership, but also lend support to the less-educated mass, to the economic damage of us all. Clever misleaders have always and everywhere done greater harm than bad leaders who were merely bad at special skills. *La trahison des clercs* is the worst treason. *Corruptio optima pessima*.

Good leaders of men can no more be made by formal teaching of leadership subjects than good officers, artists or inventors can be made by formal teaching of military, artistic or scientific methods. Yet the finest native human talents for any of the applied arts will be wasted or full outright without adequate training in their means of application. Even

a genuine gains by discipline, said to waste by dissipation. Dr. McKelvey, of course, that it is the worst of human virtues, but without it all the others were vain. So it is with human virtues. A society which neglects the virtues and disdains the status of the wise, discriminates against the minority which makes its own, usually "laggards" or "atrophies". A society might be morally better, but happier if it were on average materially poorer (though no doubt found to advocate it). We must demand less from our society's resources, and thus from our economy of the occupied population (especially from the minority of leaders engaged in a rational, documented and very able against mere "growth worship" (page 542), and for a radical consideration of British society's views, is unlikely to have more than a few of its time which it merits. Politicians, parties, publicists like it or lump it; our means are setting our social end. The technical currents of our era are bearing us, and all else on earth, with them. We do better, and arrive in greater style than others at whatever our techniques set for us, in our ship's company in economic manhood at least as well as better than, others. The means should put more money, more effort into training the young in manners and officers. Every company, every army, every every political party, every gets its morale and its ethics from its minority, its elite, its And while we are about it, we see that the crew know what to do, and why: that they are to fare better this way than any other. So far no Duke of Edinburgh, no Prime Minister, no Ministry of Defence, no party or group, however, has made our mass-employment aware of our chief national problem: our need radically change our traditional attitudes.

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RESTLESS PROSPERITY
CLARK C. SPENCE: *The Shewings of American Capitalism. An Economic History.* 369pp. Macmillan. 35s.
The Case for Capitalism. Edited by Michael Ivens and Reginald Dunstan. 264pp. Michael Joseph in association with the Aims of Industry. £3 3s.
Underestimating an enemy is perilous, particularly in dogmatic politics. What the American economy has, and what it has undergone to get that way, may or may not be capitalism, or even private capitalism; but any system turning out half the entire world's manufactures, and paid the sincerest form of flattery for its productive and managerial methods by the communist states, has got to be a success. The question is, what? The professor of history at the University of Illinois had the good idea of tracing the development of the agrarian and industrial systems of the United States—both continuing today in parallel—through three centuries up to date. It makes a startling, impressive picture; and it poses pertinent queries, as befits a volume in a series entitled "The Making of America". The author's emphasis is on the pace, and social-economic effects, of technological change. What emerges in American industry and agriculture is the swift readiness of people and institutions, including the micro-economic farm or firm, to adopt and adopt, to re-learn and re-equip, to alter attitudes and methods. It is no less a story of why Americans were so restless amid all their prosperity more than 130 years ago. Their restless quest for change, improved techniques, and bigger and better performance goes on. It is a safe

conclusion from Professor Spence's succinct but comprehensive account of the development of the American economy that the quest will continue, however fast and much the structure and infrastructure of that economy may alter. Interaction between popular attitudes and institutions, in a prevailing atmosphere of welcome for all changes, seems the secret sine of American capitalism. The British book is a collection of essays by well-known and lesser known defenders of private enterprise. The known are eminent in their domains: Dr. Denman, head of the department of land economy at Cambridge (England), Professor Kamitz, who is president of the Austrian National Bank, Michael Ivens and Simon Webley of the Industrial Educational and Research Foundation, George Copeman of *Business* and *Business Publications*, C. Northcote Parkinson of his eponymous "law", Dr. Paul Einzig the currency and monetary authority, and Henry Hazlitt of *Newsweek's* well-known column "Business Tides". Among others are German and Norwegian authorities. There is enough talent deployed here to warrant careful consideration by radicals, reformists and all manner of socialists from communism and liberalism. Dr. Denman takes as his theme capitalism and property and the law; T. E. Uiley, morality; Simon Webley, utilization of capital; Frank Broadway, innovation; Michael Ivens, both war and culture; Reginald Dunstan, capitalism and class, and origins of both; and so on, covering trade unions, monopoly, the consumer, monetary stability, planning and growth (Hazlitt, very good), collectivism vs. capitalism (the Norwegian, Sverre Thon, also good), shareholders, the ordinary employee, and personal liberty. This book is a serious, objective contribution to the discussion of social and economic means and ends; but it surprisingly neglects to define or analyse adequately its subject, private capitalism. We need a reasoned description, apart from defence, of private capitalism as it has come to be, here and in America; and of the ways and means whereby it frequently out-performs, in measurable terms, public industries and services, while making its employees and customers more satisfied on the whole than those of public services. Just what is it that Americans have got which makes communists, if not the British, strive to copy and surpass them for the good of consumers? Perhaps a good, worried socialist or communist—perhaps Professor Galbraith himself—will turn from preoccupation with public squalor and tell us how and why private affluence comes about, and "manages to satisfy the public sector".

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British society is to surmount its peculiar and pressing problems. But the growing stream of good books on management techniques, and the multiplication of teachers and students of essentials for business leadership, warrant some optimism about our future farther ahead—in, say, ten years and more, when this new generation of students, the first to be thus formally and formidably equipped, enters upon its administrative inheritance in both the public and private sectors of our economy. If we order affairs aright for them in the meantime, if we do not meanwhile stimulate still further the net brain drain of younger and brighter and more creative talent from our shores, we can look to this rapidly expanding new generation—expanding as a minority of leaders faster than the mass of the led—with confidence. They will know how to make a better future, socially and materially, for their fellow and themselves than their forebears who, in all walks of our public and private sectors, have made our present discontent.

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amenities or facilities, and a practical engineer. The American background does not undermine.

K. D. GEORGE: *Productivity in Distribution*. 108pp. Cambridge University Press. 15s. (Paperback. 10s.)

Paper No. 8 of the Department of Applied Economics at Cambridge is the result of long research, largely by town, into sales, labour force, labour productivity and employment variations, in the Census of Distribution of 1961. Aspects like size of shop, amount of part-time labour used, useful for SET after this Budget's concession, and varying composition of sales from shops in different towns are treated. Apollinaire at not finding causal relationships, the author can yet be proud of the quality of useful analysis and presentation achieved. This book will be prized by market researchers, economists, advertising agencies, planners and designers, and all good statisticians.

J. L. GRUNBRIDGE: *Marketing Management in Air Transport*. 152pp. Business Management in Transport No. IV. Allen and Unwin. 28s.

By a transport economist with a lifetime in transport, who headed the commercial team which worked with B.E.A.'s production side from 1957 to 1965 in short and long-term planning, this book is timely, informative and authoritative. As freight by air outpaces passenger air transport, problems increase and accumulate. What priorities to fix? Why? How apply them? How price the services, and what exactly do those services consist of? How much overhead to charge to each? Where and what are the points of sale? How is an airline organized? Should marketing be a separate, sovereign department within management, coequal with the others? To judge by the papers this illuminating little work is being equipped by computerization of airline services; but when sixty-four persons too many can arrive for a Glasgow-London flight and be stranded as a result of computer error, as happened quite recently, there would seem to be reason for Dr. Grunbridge to renege on his bid.

R. W. REVANS: *Science and the Manager*. 161pp. Macdonald. 25s.

Professor Revans's occasional papers, here resumed, are the results of careful research into shop-floor attitudes (by sampling), "the pathology of automation", managerial controls, the impact of technical advances on management, and the nature of operational research. The author's clarity is here shown at its most helpful and useful.

Social Responsibilities of Business. Contributors to an international seminar at the India International Centre, New Delhi. 276pp. Bombay: Manaktalas.

This book is a very good compilation from eminent and responsible leaders of thought and practice in both east and west: George Goyder, Allan Flanders, E. F. Schmincher and a BIM team from Britain among them. Gandhi's trusteeship formula, corrected draft, is printed as a plate and is interesting. Among many stimulating papers Minoo Masani's is outstanding. The useful work has full notes, references, bibliography, list of participants and index. It is soon to be published here by W. and R. Chambers of Edinburgh at 55s.

Marketing and Consumption

MARTIN L. BELL: *Marketing: Concepts and Strategy*. 686pp. Macmillan. 50s.

Professor of Marketing in the graduate school of business administration in Washington University and a former pupil and teacher at the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, Pennsylvania, the author here presents a comprehensive study of an increasingly important and costly service to production and consumption, covering collective human behaviour patterns, systematic marketing methods, and the subsuming of marketing under the general plan for managerial control. Part I treats marketing concepts, Part II strategy. It contains models, mathematical examples and methods, examples for students to pursue. Effects on sales of different "mixes" of marketing in-pulse are analysed and a severely practical, if wholly American, atmosphere is maintained throughout.

D. N. CHORAFAS: *Sales Engineering*. 210pp. 36s. *An Introduction to Product Planning*. 287pp. 45s. Management Studies Series. Cassell.

Mr. Chorafas's two volumes cover respectively "the marketing of technological products" and "reliability management" and are two of the triplets by him of which the first appears above under "General Management". They are for specialists: the one for advanced technical, mainly engineering, products should interest British exporters in the industries concerned, as well as marketing experts; and the one on reliability, quality control (including that over human beings) work and avoidable wastes of all kinds should prove useful to production engineers, systems engineers, O & M types, designers and planners, and product developers and marketers in general. They are thorough jobs by a con-

sultant, former teacher, and a practical engineer. The American background does not undermine.

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W. G. McCLELLAND: *Costs and Competition in Retailing*. 334pp. Macmillan. 45s.

Would that every head of a business school had graduated through a chain of grocery stores. Mr. McClelland did in the north-east of England. Now head of the Manchester Business School for graduate studies, he provides in this book a comprehensive analysis of the items of cost, and the different angles and aspects of competition, in retailing; covering manpower, location of retail outlets, relations with the centre, competition by pricing and by service, size of units, resale price maintenance, and financing. "Retailing is the sale of goods in small quantities" he reminds us at the outset: micro-economics, in fact. It is therefore in the opposite pole from production and warehousing *en gros*; mass-production, whether of durable consumer goods or those immediately consumable like services. A book far more absorbing than its title and topics suggest, and extremely well written.

PETER MATHIAS: *Retailing Revolution*. 425pp. Longmans. 42s.

Mr. Mathias has written a thorough history of retailing in Britain based on the records of the vast Allied Suppliers Group of food companies embracing what were once separately Liptons, the Maypole chain, the Home and Colonial, and others: one of the biggest retailing organizations in Europe. Distribution as an element in the economies of production and consumption has been, till recently, overlooked by economists, management specialists and financial analysts. This book is very welcome for its careful examination of relationships and problems arising between producers, processors, transporters, warehousemen and retailers; and also of "point-of-sale" minutiae which can make big differences to profit and loss. The interests of the group abroad also come in for adequate treatment.

E. J. MISHAN: *The Costs of Economic Growth*. 190pp. Staples. 36s.

Dr. Mishan, lecturer at LSE, has written a good, clear, thoughtful and carefully argued challenge to conventional economic wisdom. We can easily do without more gadgets, get more leisure, live more fully, and happily, yet survive on a good material standard in a competitive world, if we want to. He deals adequately with private motoring, technological unemployment, the import-export ratio and terms of trade, and with the hitherto assumed and largely uncritically accepted social priorities for claims on our total resources in the equally accepted pursuit of "growth". Stop, look and listen, and then reconsider, is his warning: you may do materially, and certainly morally, better for yourself and your fellows another way.

B. S. YAMRY: *Editorial: Retail Price Maintenance*. 298pp. Weidenfeld and Nicolson. £2 10s.

Contributors of eminence from Ireland, the United States, Denmark, Canada, Sweden, the EEC and the authoritative editor himself for the United Kingdom, here examine this thorny topic in the light of their countries' experiences of it, and of laws to deal with it. The editor's opening chapter on the main economic issues is a masterpiece of concise exposition. A worthwhile book on a still-involved problem.

J. F. PICKERING: *Retail Price Maintenance in Practice*. 232pp. Allen and Unwin. 35s.

Dr. Pickering of the university of Sussex takes the 1956 Restrictive Trade Practices Act as his starting point and provides us with a thorough study of the problem in Britain up to the implications of the 1964 Retail Prices Act, including applications of the laws, manufacturers' practices, trading stamps, break-downs and lacunae in the application of the laws, and relations between r.p.m. and the Monopolies Commission. But it is not quite true to say, as does the dust-jacket, that the book is the first "authoritative statement" on the topic. See above, and Professor Yamry's earlier and authoritative work on it.

ELINOR RICHARDS: *Consumers*. 209pp. The New Thinker's Library. Watts. 15s.

The editor of the controversial *Which?* and research director of the equally admirably controversial Consumers' Association puts into this little book a packaged deal: history, law, consumer research, even the classics. Mrs. Roberts's common sense can be grieved from her insistence that advertising is the symptom of ill, not the cause of them; and that accordingly "the guerrillas" may campaign against it but will not, even if they win, eradicate these causes. On the latter she has sensible, admonitory recommendations in designers, researchers, production engineers, quality controllers, and management in general, including those in our public sector's services. Admirable; but she might have given more space to the instruction, training and sharpening of the great mass of inzy shoppers and sloppy buyers.

J. L. SEWELL: *Marketing and Market Assessment*. 180pp. British Library of Business Studies. Routledge and Kegan Paul. 30s. (Paperback 18s.)

This first in a new series on management subjects under the joint editorship of Professor Fogarty, of Cardiff, and Mr. Relf Glaser, a marketing consultant, promises well. After a concise analysis of the marketing function, the author proceeds to a comprehensive survey of the British

consumers' market as a whole, statistical breakdown, with tables, covering age-groups, income, products, regions, etc.

The Human Element

RICHARD A. LESTER: *Managing Planning in a Free Society*. 120pp. Princeton University Press. 15s. (Oxford University Press. 12s.)

Professor Lester's twenty-five years of activity in the study of management problems in the United States, his remarkable insight into the complexities of the subject, his membership in a free labour market, his governmental research, a public planning centre for high-level power available, and better training and information programmes, studies of the problems in Britain, Sweden and western Germany, workmanlike and factual.

Manpower Policy and Employment Trends. Edited by B. C. Roberts and J. H. Smith. 137pp. G. Bell. 1965. 10s. 6d.

Papers in this book were read at a conference at LSE, with the general aid of the Foundation on Automation and Employment. They are timely and valuable, ranging from a quality which obviously appeals to Apollinaire profoundly.

Demand and Supply (requiring aid for the Plan's retention of a "margin"). "Changing Patterns of Employment since 1900", E. C. Roberts, an research and technical changes, their influence on manpower use, Layard on the impact of higher education, Smith on mobility of labour, Nancy Seear on the future of employment for women, and Professor Roberts and Assistant Secretary of State for Employment, Mr. J. H. Smith, on the future of employment for men.

JAMES H. MULLEN: *Personnel Productivity in Management*. 140pp. Temple University Press. 1965. 10s. 6d.

Professor of Management at Temple University, Philadelphia, the author analyses "leadership", compares constraints it with efficient constraints of the business and its input factors, and concludes that there is "a great fix'd" between these two main factors of a good manager. How to reach them? On this the author is sure; but his study is documented, realistic and stimulating.

BEN H. SHULMAN: *Most Notable Victory: Man in an Age of Automation*. Foreword by Robert Heilbroner. 431pp. Collins. 1965. £3 3s.

Is our future to be controlled by handful of decision-makers operating mechanical, electronically controlled, automatic, with over-leisure for minutes and hours; devoid of any human work as hitherto known? A social, urban but disintegrating, disintegrating society? This well-documented and well-argued book by a professor at the University of Maryland, sets examines what is implied by real "automation", President Eisenhower's Commission on Automation and its recent report for the future ahead, and what lies beyond.

Recent EUP Books

ECONOMIC ORGANISATION OF MODERN BRITAIN

Noel Branton, Professor of Commerce in the University of Strathclyde. At a time when the economy of this country is undergoing widespread structural changes, this book provides an up-to-date analysis of the forces operating on business activities. It will be of considerable assistance to those studying for professional qualifications, Diplomas in Business or Management Studies, and to first year University students of Economics.

AN INTRODUCTION TO ALGOL PROGRAMMING

R. Woodbridge, M.Sc., B.Sc., F.I.M.A., Vice-Principal, Derby and District College of Technology, and J. F. Ractiff, M.Sc., Senior Lecturer in Mathematics, London College of Technology, Coventry. "The book can be recommended unhesitatingly to anyone who wishes a working knowledge of a system of computer programming applicable to most modern computers." Technical Education Second Edition 1966

Teachers are invited to write for inspection copies to:

THE ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES PRESS
Dept. A.240, Saint Paul's House, Warwick Lane, London, E.C.4.

DRINK WITH ME ONLY

APOLLINAIRE: *The Wandering Jew and other Stories*. Translated by Remy Inglis Hall. Illustrated by Anthony Little. 198pp. Rupert Hart-Davis. £2 2s.

This spirited collection was first published in 1910 as *Hérisquin et autres nouvelles*. Although most of the stories had already appeared in various Parisian magazines between 1902 and 1907, Apollinaire's collection is a book in itself. It is a book to be read, not to be collected, but the records suggest a more humbling defeat, by a writer called Louis Apollinaire.

Apollinaire himself describes the stories in his dedication as "phases of a life", which certainly gives the right whiff of decadence, but he is quite unable to take himself seriously for very long at a time and the overall effect is robust. He goes on to pop into the text himself, to give the drunken go, for example, in an incoherent piece of folk-song called *Que Vlo-re?* Guyana is readily available as a drinking companion that he is reckoned to be, a quality which obviously appeals to Apollinaire profoundly.

record for it is given to the like of the Baron d'Ormesson, who manages not to live then at least to 1941 different times at once, and his scientific attempts to turn himself into the Messiah. The Baron and the poet share more than their imagination, because they both give evidence of what is called "a somewhat disorderly erudition". The Jorge Luis Borges Apollinaire is brilliant at filling a fantasy into gaps between items of arcane knowledge. His stories are full of facts and figures, and show a deep interest in European legend, but preface the stories, more essentially restful, referring to the so many different centuries, and their heroes are seldom to be found in the country where they were born. There are reflections here on the doubt of Apollinaire's own roots, and his multilingual background—Polish, French and Italian.

Apollinaire's one-man satirical is a restrained but intense experience, because it is one he has often dreamed of when lying in bed with his wife. His movements could easily be followed on any good street-map of the area, but they are controlled mysteriously from within, where the archetypes

are hard at it in the battle for his soul. Barcelona manages to confront him very playfully with the town's own myths and legends, as well as the flagellation is done with flowers. But as well as the thoughtful and inventive criticism which one would expect, *La Marge* also contains a very clever device for lending to an everyday reality the emotional intensity of a dream. The hero, Sigismond Pons, is in Barcelona when he receives a letter containing the news of a domestic tragedy, but he refuses to capitulate there and then to such an abrupt fatality. Instead he seals up the envelope again and places it ritualistically on his table, beneath a bottle of *anis* of unusually palid design. For the next three days he is able to exist in the "margin" of the title, doomed but not destroyed, doing little else but walk the narrow streets of the *barrio chino* amidst the prostitutes.

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THE CRATERS OF THE MOON

PATRICK MOORE AND PETER CATERMOLE

An observational approach to the problem of the nature of the lunar surface, in which the authors, the astronomer and a leading physicist, put forward a convincing case to support of the theory of the volcanic origin of the Moon's craters. A well documented and an extremely readable book on a controversial issue. Fully illustrated with photographs and diagrams. 35s.

LUTTERWORTH PRESS

MARXISM AND HISTORY

Lionel M. Murby and Ernst Wengertmann. A bibliography which lists and summarizes 1234 original works in the English language on general problems of the philosophy of history, and on modern foreign and British history, in which a Marxist interpretation of history are exemplified. No definition of Marxism is given. The Bibliography is divided into two parts: (a) books and contributions to books.

Lawrence & Wishart

But if the fact of exile is established his feelings are absent. The Wandering Jew of the splendid title story is not a tragic figure at all, but a triumphant one; Christ's curse has misfired because the Jew actually feels much more superior to mere mortals. Yet just when one is about to emerge from this story brandishing the solemn equation: Apollinaire = a

triumphant Wanderer, and the Jew has to nip into a *responsoire* to prove he is not quite as ethereal as we had thought.

These stories were well worth translating and the job has been fluently done. The illustrations are in the Beardsley-bawdy style, except for a Pope on page 55 who seems to have been drawn from life.

André Pieyre de Mandiargues: *La Marge*. 249pp. Paris: Grail, 1965.

In this immaculate novel André Pieyre de Mandiargues has again used his surrealist shotgun to marry off the poetic to the perverse; the flagellation is done with flowers. But as well as the thoughtful and inventive criticism which one would expect, *La Marge* also contains a very clever device for lending to an everyday reality the emotional intensity of a dream. The hero, Sigismond Pons, is in Barcelona when he receives a letter containing the news of a domestic tragedy, but he refuses to capitulate there and then to such an abrupt fatality. Instead he seals up the envelope again and places it ritualistically on his table, beneath a bottle of *anis* of unusually palid design. For the next three days he is able to exist in the "margin" of the title, doomed but not destroyed, doing little else but walk the narrow streets of the *barrio chino* amidst the prostitutes.

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ALL ENDS UP

FRITZ LEIBER: *The Wanderer*. 346pp. Dennis Dobson. 25s.

THOMAS M. DISCH: *The Genocides*. 192pp. Whiting and Wenton. 18s.

E. C. TUBB: *Death is a Dream*. 170pp. Rupert Hart-Davis. 25s.

ISAAC ASIMOV: *I, Robot*. 218pp. Dennis Dobson. 21s.

KURT VONNEGUT, JR.: *The Sirens of Titan*. 319pp. Gollancz. 21s.

This is world-destruction month in the S.F. region. The new writers in this mode seem to be convinced of the necessity to wipe the Tellurian slate clean of human civilization and its history, simply in order to see, zoologically, what would happen then. In Mr. Leiber's version the destructive agent is a synthetic planet which pops out of "hyper-space" into a far from friendly conjunction with Earth, and literally wrenches our planet out of shape by its exaggerated gravitational pull. Mr. Leiber spreads his effects too thinly over a random selection of odd characters in various parts of the world, who, since they never meet, bring nothing to a satisfactory conclusion. On page 325 one of these characters says: "Boy, this second act was a long time coming!" The reader will agree, particularly if he has waded through five preceding pages in which a cut-throat talker continuously in jumble pentameters.

Mr. Disch's earth is devastated by enormous artificial plants disseminated and cultivated by an unspecified alien agency. Sole ultimate survivors appear to be a small New England fundamentalist community, rapidly reverting to cannibalistic savagery, driven to take refuge from alien flame-throwers in the labyrinth of enormous plant-roots. Ingenious biebemistry and horrific anthropological speculations fail to

maintain interest in the implausible situation or hold out any hope for the human race.

Mr. Tubb's preoccupations are more serious and his tackling of them more competent. Three characters suffering from incurable cancer are put into suspended animation round about 1969, and wake some 350 years later to a post-deluvian society dominated entirely by money and hypnotically induced belief in reincarnation. The latter is reinforced by the emergence of "retrofiles" (people who believe they lived in a previous age) who live in specially reconstructed facsimiles of their supposed previous time. Problems of adjustment to the new antisocial, cynical, completely egotistical ethic and of finding means of acquiring its only final arbiter, monetary wealth, are tackled in different ways by the three survivors from our (supposedly) more liberal and socially conscientious era. Surprisingly teasing thread runs throughout, concerning the genuineness of the reincarnation belief. Intelligently written but too narrowly confined to the environs of a ruined London.

Two classics are reprinted this month: Dr. Asimov's seminal studies in the ethics of human/robot relationships, and Kurt Vonnegut's grimly hilarious and totally original satire on social values, religion, war and space-time travel itself, first published five years ago.

ISAAC ASIMOV: *I, Robot*. 218pp. Dennis Dobson. 21s.

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of predatory beast" which might be quite terrifying when stumbled across for the first time. Many of the illustrations, notably a full-page picture of an underground river, are real works of art, and the tones of the coloured illustrations have every appearance of being true to life.

The text of the book is in every way worthy of the pictures, and is more than a mere commentary on them. Professor Bügli deals with cave research, the formation of caves, life in caves, especially their use by man, and the religion of cave men. Dr. Franke treats of sister formations, how caves breathe, the use of caves by prehistoric man, the proper methods of exploring caves, and photography. The authors' handling of these subjects is at once scientific and readable.

Social Studies
SYKES, ROBERT. *Who's Been Eating My Porridge?* 200pp. Leslie Frewin. 25s.

Hell has nothing on an English prison, if Mr. Sykes is to be believed. In Pentonville, Parkhurst and the rest as he depicts them, it is all graft and putting the boot in. This story of his delinquent years is the record of a brutal war in which warders and convicts alike ask for and receive no quarter. He shoulders his way from one dreadful incident to another with candour and without remorse.

REPRINTS AND NEW EDITIONS

The following have recently appeared in new editions: *A Biographical Dictionary of the Sudan* by Richard Hill (409pp., £4 10s, Frank Cass); it was first published in 1951 by the Clarendon Press, Oxford, as *A Biographical Dictionary of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan*, and in the new edition the author has added numerous notes and corrections; *History of the White Australia Policy to 1920*, by Myer Willard (217pp., £2 15s., Frank Cass); it was first published in 1921 by the Melbourne University Press, and the new edition has some minor corrections; *Indian Admistrations* by Asok Chanda, with a foreword by Radhakrishnan (253pp., 32s., Allen and Unwin); it was first published in 1958; *The Man of Fringe*, the View of John Galsworthy, by Dudley Barker (240pp., 28s., Allen and Unwin), first published in 1963 by Heinemann; *Kingship in God*, by Martin Buber, translated by Richard Scheimann (222pp., 30s., Allen and Unwin), first published in 1932; this translation from the third edition in German was first published in 1967; *The United States and the Caribbean*, by Dexter Perkins (197pp., 38s., Harvard University Press; London: Oxford University Press); it was first published in 1947 and this edition is revised.

Subscription Rates

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